OCERIES.

PRICES.

per lb.	11
per lb.	10½
	10
	09½
	12½
boxes	07½
boxes	2.00
	65
	3.00
	60
	1.00
ars	3.25
per doz.	1.75
	20
best	25
	25
best	35
ted	40
	1.25
heese per lb	6.25
t, per bri	7.50
the Market, per bri	6.00
3 lbs for	20
st, 3 lbs for	20
ent, per lb	10

ll parts of the city.

CKSON,

t Madison-st.

BREAD,

AFF OF LIFE!

r FLOUR on the West Side to

winter	$7.50
winter	6.75
	6.75

e to be strictly first-class and not

G.&O. GOLVIN,
the Quincy Milling Company,
249 South Halsted-st.

D TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

erence Marks.—† Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive daily.

THWESTERN RAILWAY.

rk-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Passenger	*11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
	*11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
	*9:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Dubuque	*6:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
daily)	‡7:30 a. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
	*10:00 a. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
	*6:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
best	*10:30 a. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	‡3:45 p. m.
Ex.	*6:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Ex.	*4:50 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

Wells and Kinzie-sts.
Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ake and foot of Twenty-second-st, Clark-st., southwest corner of Randolph-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Line)	* 5.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Accommodation	* 9.00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night)	* 4.00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
	‡ 5.15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
	*9.00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
	* 9.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
	† 9.00 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

& ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:20 p. m.
d Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*6:05 p. m.
& Texas	*9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Express	*10:30 a. m.	*6:05 p. m.
	*9:30 p. m.	*8:05 p. m.
	*9:30 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
R. Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*8:05 p. m.
ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
mmstad'n	*5:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

& MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
	10:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
	5:15 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
ation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
	10:30 p. m.	6:40 a. m.

KEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 62 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
a Tiro	† 9:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis via Madison and Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, and Winona.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

and foot of Twenty-second-st, Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
	8:40 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
	8:35 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Keokuk	8:40 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
	8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
	8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Ex.	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

TON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Sioux		
	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
	*10:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Ex.		* 3:20 p. m.
	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
	* 2:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
day)	1:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Ex.	* 6:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Omaha	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Ex.		
mod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
mod'n	* 8:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
	*10:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

D CHICAGO LINE.

rk-st., Palmer House, Grand Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Draw-		
ers,		
uliman	8:30 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Sleep-		
rs.	5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

hotel cars to New York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

-avenue and Larrabee-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
	4:50 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

YNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
	† 5:15 p. m.	† 9:30 a. m.
	† 3:00 p. m.	† 9:00 a. m.
	10:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
	† 5:05 a. m.	§ 5:05 p. m.

Daily. † Saturday excepted.

OHIO RAILROAD.

position Building, foot of Madison-street, Clark-st., Palmer House, Post (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:32 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
	§ 5:38 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
	† 9:15 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

ays excepted.

ND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ren and sherman-sts. Ticket st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
	†10:00 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

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(Sundays excepted) 9 a. m. until ..... 6 p. m.
d Rapids, Muskegon, ... 7 p. m.
on Harbor, daily (Sun- ..... 10 a. m.
ee until ..... 11½ p. m.
Saginaw, Friday ..... 7 p. m.
ee, etc., Tuesday and ..... 9 a. m.

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From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
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FIRM CHANGES.

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The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of WM. LITTLE'S SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. MILLER LITTLE will collect the accounts, pay the liabilities, and succeed to the business of the late firm.
WM. H. LITTLE,
S. MILLER LITTLE.
CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1876.

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For Rent,
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LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Public notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 12th day of October, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, I, as the Assignee of F. E. Canda and Henry H. Payson, will offer for sale, at public auction, the property known as the Car-Works of F. E. Canda & Co., corner of Blue Island-av. and Hoyne-st., being Lots 1, 2, and 20 to 35, both inclusive, in Block 5, in Samuel J. Walker's Second Dock Addition to Chicago; also, the engine, machinery, tools, etc., together or separate. Terms cash, over and above all incumbrance of sixty thousand dollars on the realty. Property will be sold subject to taxes, etc., for this year.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Full information will be cheerfully furnished on request.
A. J. AVERILL, Assignee.
Chicago, Sept. 13, 1876.

POLITICAL.

Spirit of the Campaign in Ohio and Indiana—The Republicans Confident.

Effect of Wolcott's Withdrawal—Grand Meetings at Terre Haute.

Choice Specimens Selected from the Indianapolis Swell-Mob Repeaters.

A Magnificent Demonstration at Cleveland Last Saturday Night.

Gen. McClellan as a Lobbyist for Moth-Extermination Contracts.

The Colorado Democracy Still Trying to Figure Out a Small Majority.

Tilden and the Canal Ring—How He Carried Out a Republican Measure.

Tilden's Betrayal of a Friend—The Smash in Fort Wayne Stock.

Tilden Refusing to Help Bury the Body of His Soldier-Nephew.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

GOSHEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 8.—Yesterday was one long to be remembered in Goshen. It was the last grand blow-out of the Democracy of this county. For two months the leaders had counted on having a big day just before the battle, and, for three weeks prior to yesterday, had runners out in every direction stirring up the faithful. The day came, and with it the worst conglomeration of moss-backs, bloodtubs, Milford hoodlums, roughs, and general cussedness ever seen on the streets of Goshen. It was the most enthusiastic lot of "reformers" we ever saw in our life. It was that kind of enthusiasm as Mr. Wilden would say was "brought out by forty-rod rot-gut, and a general desire to flatten noses." The day parade was about half a mile long, and was mostly made up of women and half-frozen children. They also had a Goddess of Liberty perched upon a rather handsome wagon stolen from the Republicans of Warsaw. Some respectable people came in, of course, but you could see on the faces of the leaders the fact cropping out that P. Miles and the boys did too much stirring up. A liberal estimate places the crowd at 4,000 people, the sober portion of whom, about 1,000, were addressed by one Lyman Trumbull, of your city, an apostate from the Republican party. The speech fell like a bucket of mortar on his hearers, as he elicited no enthusiasm whatever. One Gen. Bragg spoke to the evening meeting, the crowd being far below the one that greeted Gen. Tom Nelson, two weeks ago. Much stress was laid on the fact that they would beat our last torchlight display of 900 torches, but they made a pitiable failure, falling short about 200 lights. It was a motley string, without drill or order whatever, only fifty being uniformed. The Republicans here are jubilant at the result of their great rally, and we will do our whole duty next Tuesday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—The campaign closed here to-night with the most magnificent demonstration ever seen in the State, proving to the satisfaction of all Republicans that the party is in the very best possible condition. It was simply a city affair, no delegation from outside being in the line, and there were 4,887 torches in the procession. It was a grand sight, and a comparison with the demonstration made Thursday by the Democracy is especially distasteful to them, an inter-State affair as it was, only 3,000 being in line then. A speech was made by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, of New York, in which he paid his attention to the recent reunion of Democratic roughs.

A remarkable meeting was held this afternoon. The Tippecanoe Club, composed of 285 old men who voted for Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and who intend to vote for Gen. Ben Harrison on Tuesday next, paraded the streets and were addressed at Masonic Hall by Gov. Woodford, Gen. N. P. Banks, the Hon. John M. Kasson, W. P. Fishback, and others. It was an inspiring meeting, and the interest shown by these veterans at the election is one of the most encouraging features of the campaign.

GOBBLED UP.

A very large number of the roughs brought here from other points to the late Democratic fraudulent reunion are still in the city, and last night and this morning the police arrested a portion of them under the Vagrant act. The men had their trial this afternoon, and about a dozen of them from Philadelphia were discharged, the law not covering their case. This manifestation on the part of the police to rid the city of the pestiferous presence of these cattle, and thereby bring to naught the objects of the Democratic managers, so incensed the latter that they had these dozen fellows fix information with the prosecuting attorney, upon which the Clerk issued warrants for the arrest of twenty-one of the police force, who were concerned in the arrests of last night. This law was never before used as a political vehicle, and it remained for the Democratic officials to so prostitute it in their desire to achieve party revenge. The policemen were at once released on bail, Mayor Coven being their bondsman. The Democracy are very desperate, and gnash their teeth in rage. They find themselves checkmated at every move in their game of fraud, and are becoming scared.

DETERMINED TO STICK.

Gen. Manson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to-day endeavored to get three of his Milwaukee roughs returned to their homes on the badges that they wore at the reunion, but failed. One of the Baltimore roughs attacked E. Cropsey, correspondent of the New York *Times*, in the office of the Occidental Hotel to-day, because he was instrumental in pointing the gang out to the police last night. He was not badly hurt, however, thanks to the interference of bystanders, but the fellow unfortunately escaped in the confusion.

A dispatch received to-night from Baltimore says fifty more roughs have left for Indianapolis.

WOLCOTT.

The following letter was received at a late hour by the editor of the *Journal* by telegraph from the Hon. Anson Wolcott:

The charge of bribery or other unworthy motives for my withdrawal are wholly without foundation. The political situation for several weeks had been a subject of uneasiness and anxiety to me, and to several of my friends of my own party. I have expressed my fears as to the result. O. J. Smith, of Terre Haute, will remember the strong terms in which I expressed my fears of Mr. Tilden when I was at the Terre Haute rally. I have thus expressed myself often and to quite a number of different people. Where I have had the opportunity to observe, I have seen all along that the independent party has been drawing most largely from the Republican party. Leading Democrats seem to have been jockeying with the question, and by fraud upon the intellect of the masses of the people holding them to Democratic party allegiance. It is well known that antecedently I have been a Republican, and it is not unnatural to believe that, if I thought if my course tended to divide the Republican party and give success to the Democratic party, such a result would be different from my design. Recently I have had proof of the vast falling back to the Democratic party of persons who had given promise of support to the Independent party. At Rensselaer, whither I went one week ago to deliver a speech, I was informed on trusted authority that in Jasper County, where much had been expected, the State ticket would get but little support, less than two years ago the Democrats having all gone back. This was the turning-point with me, and the next day I began to write my letter of withdrawal. I have never been offered or promised anything by any Republican on account of my withdrawal, nor has any Republican ever talked with me on the subject, except that personal friends have, ever since the canvass began, said to me that I was injuring the Republican party, and I ought to withdraw; but this was only in casual conversation, and the only effect of such remarks has been, perhaps, to cause some thought on the subject. No member of the State Central Committee has ever spoke a word to me on this subject, nor has any other person on his or their behalf. That my withdrawal should be anything but agreeable to Judge Harrington I cannot understand. For the past three months he has said openly and openly that he would not vote for me, and has in all places, as I am informed, spoken against me, and of course in favor of the Democratic candidate. That one so unworthy as myself should be succeeded by so good and able a candidate as Judge Harrington, ought to gratify Judge Harrington, and not call forth his denunciation.

(Signed) A. WOLCOTT.
WOLCOTT, Ind., Oct. 7.

CARD OF MR. OLLEMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE GREENBACK STATE COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—*To the Independent Greenback Voters of Indiana:* I have carefully read and considered the letter of the Hon. Anson Wolcott, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Governor of the State of Indiana, as it appeared in the *Journal* this morning. The statements made and conclusions arrived at are fully confirmed by my deliberate judgment, observation, and information. I think they will favorably commend themselves to the approval of every patriotic, thoughtful Greenback voter in the State, and I hereby concur in and indorse all he has said in his letter.

Mr. Wolcott has long been a citizen-farmer of our State, honored and respected for his enterprise, moral worth, and integrity of character. He is one of the earliest and ablest champions of the American monetary system. It is not at all creditable to the heads or hearts of the gentlemen so lately identified with the movement to constitute themselves the censors of Anson Wolcott, and impugn his motives and ascribe dishonorable purposes to him for the course he has seen proper to pursue. He has acted from his most mature judgment and deliberate convictions as to the duty of the devoted friends of financial reform at this time.

The letter of Mr. Wolcott so ably and clearly expresses my own views, that I will only add that I regard the success of the Democratic party, in its present attitude, as extremely hazardous to the best interests of our country, and consider that it would greatly prolong the struggles of the industrial classes for financial relief. I most certainly cannot be used nor give my consent knowingly to promote the success of the Democratic party to power, which would very certainly be the result if our candidate for Governor had not withdrawn from the contest, so as to leave the people free to decide between Gen. Harrison and the Hon. James D. Williams. In determining my course in this emergency I surrender none of my convictions or opinions on the currency question, nor will I cease my efforts to secure the emancipation of labor and our industries from the unjust exactions of capital, nor until the nation adopts "the American financial system" demanded by the Independent Greenback party. I most sincerely regret that the circumstances by which we are surrounded seem to imperatively demand of me a duty that may have the semblance of an abandonment of the cause of the people, and especially to wound many of the honest, toiling, suffering men with whom I have been associated and whose good opinion and confidence it is an honor for any man to possess, but to me the pathway to duty is clear, and I confidently believe that the results will prove that I am right. E. A. OLLEMAN.

INGERSOLL AT TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 7.—This has been a great day for the Republicans of Vigo County. The managers had intended to make it the great event of the campaign, and to excel all the previous efforts of their adversaries. That intention has been more than fulfilled. Ingersoll spoke this afternoon in the Wigwam to a crowd that filled up the adjacent streets and vacant lots. Not a tenth of the people that had come here expressly to hear him could get within seeing distance of him. His speech was substantially the same as that he has delivered elsewhere during the campaign, and was received with immense enthusiasm.

This evening the largest torchlight-procession ever witnessed in Terre Haute came off. Full 5,000 voters appeared in line, bearing torches. They were mounted and on foot, in wagons, and in carriages. There were many novelties in the way of decorated wagons and transparencies. The procession was almost twice as large as any ever before witnessed here.

Gen. Sickles and Col. Nelson spoke from separate stands this evening to vast audiences.

The doings of to-day have inspired the Republicans with great hopes of making the victory of next Tuesday a great and glorious one in this county.

LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 8.—Never before have the streets of our city presented such an appearance as they did last night. Saturday was the last day for the Democracy. Weeks have been spent, the county scoured, and 200 voters at the most composed their grand entrance procession. In the evening a hooting rabble was scattered along the streets. The affair was an inglorious failure. The Republicans held one of their best meetings Saturday evening. They offered no grand demonstration, but the wigwam was filled, and Mr. Fiero, of New York, held the audience as never man did here before. His speech was eloquent, and did good. Maj. Calkins spoke briefly and well.

DELPHI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELPHI, Ind., Oct. 8.—Saturday witnessed by far the largest Republican demonstration of the season. Large delegations from all the surrounding townships came pouring in, and an immense procession paraded the street, it being over two miles in length. It is estimated that over 12,000 persons were present. Col. Joyce, of Vermont, made a splendid speech, over two hours in length, followed by Col. Thompson, of Terre Haute, in one of his most eloquent speeches. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The air was filled with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler. The Hon. Mr. Butler, of Indianapolis addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court-House in the evening.

LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 8.—Last evening a large crowd met at the Opera-House in this city to hear Gen. Banks. He was delayed, and did not arrive till nearly 9 o'clock. Pending his arrival the Hon. J. M. Thayer, of Wheeling, addressed the meeting in a very clear and forcible speech. Gen. Banks was greeted with cheers of enthusiasm, and spoke for about two hours, holding the audience until the close. The house was filled to overflowing, and the audience manifested its admiration of the speaker and his speech by frequent applause.

STATING TO VOTE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—Among the "Democratic Boys in Blue," who went from this city, were several of the worst bummers of the Soldiers' Home. These chaps did not return with the crowd, but have telegraphed for an extension of their leave of absence until Thursday. They probably have good reasons for wanting to stay over Tuesday.

EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—All the parties had demonstrations last night, making grand displays. The evening passed off pleasantly.

CARL SCHURZ'S VIEWS AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LIMA, O., Oct. 5.—I saw Carl Schurz to-day, and said to him:

"Coming so recently as this morning, you ought to let us have the latest intelligence from Indiana. You are confident of a Republican success?"

"Oh, I don't think there can be any doubt as between the two candidates for Governor, Harrison and Williams. Harrison will poll the full, unanimous vote of the Republicans, and he will get a good many supporters from among the Democrats, from men who are disgusted with Blue Jeans Williams, not to speak of a fair proportion of the Greenback men. Of course, the Greenback men are an important element of the Indiana voters. In Terre Haute, for instance, and in Evansville, and in some other places they are numerous, powerful, and well organized, and they will cut deeply into the vote of the regular candidates. But, in my judgment, what they will draw off in this way will come equally from both parties, if, indeed, it does not take away more from the Democrats than from the Republicans. The chances are this way."

"Would you go so far as to fix the Republican majority in Indiana?"

"No, I could not. It will be several thousand, probably—4,000 or 5,000, say. There is a great deal of misrepresentation about the way this and that place is going, and about the feeling of the people here and there, so that it would be very difficult to make an estimate. For instance, I was led to believe that a German town where I was going to speak was Democratic throughout. When I got there in the night time and rode around I found there was a great illumination. Nearly every house, without exception, was lighted up. So I asked, in surprise: "Where are all these Democrats that I have been told about?" And they pointed me out the four or five houses that were not lit up, and said, "There they were!"

After a round of hand-shaking with a fresh crowd of callers, he resumed:

"There is one pretty feature in the canvass in Indiana. The Republicans have revived the log cabin, coon and hard cider paraphernalia of Harrison and Tippecanoe times. Men go about with '1840' on a band around their hats."

"Will that kind of thing win over the old Whig element in the Democratic party?"

"It will have that tendency. The elderly class of voters—the veterans among the politicians—take great pride in Harrison; and take great delight in rallying under the name again."

IMMENSE MEETING AT HUNTINGTON.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 6.—Fourteen thousand people were disappointed in Ingersoll's failure to appear here to-day. The delegations were immense in numbers, beauty, and originality. With the assistance of the Lumbard Glee Club, and public speaking a rich love-feast was enjoyed all day. The parade to-night was perfectly immense. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Victory is in the air for Harrison. The rally surpassed anything ever seen in Northeastern Indiana.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 7.—Political enthusiasm with Republicans here is at fever heat. A grand demonstration was made to-night, the occasion being an address by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. He was met at the depot by an immense torchlight procession. Crowds of people thronged the streets, and fireworks made the town brilliant with light, while cannon thundered a loud-mouthed salute. The chilliness of the night made outdoor speaking impossible, and the hall of the place, although spacious, was unable to hold a third of the vast assemblage. A careful canvass of the county shows that Harrison's majority will not be less than 400 votes.

FRED DOUGLASS AT EVANSTON.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—Fred Douglass addressed a very large crowd at the Wigwam to-night. The speaker was escorted to the hall by a very large delegation of Republican clubs. He spoke two hours, and made one of the most vigorous efforts of the campaign.

SCHUYLER COLFAX AT CROWN POINT.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 6.—An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans packed Cheshire Hall here, this afternoon, to hear the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and W. H. Calkins. Mr. Calkins occupied the floor at the opening, and the interest with which he was listened to shows that his majority for Congress in

Smith and J. Warren Keifer addressed a very large assembly. The speeches were received with applause. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Keifer read a telegram from Mr. Wilson, giving assurance of a Republican victory in Colorado, which was received with three rousing cheers.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT GREENCASTLE.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Republican meeting here to-day was immense, surpassing the expectation of everybody. There was a procession of 2,000 persons, two miles long. Senator Booth, the Hon. Wayne McVeigh, and Gen. McNulta spoke in the afternoon. Corporal Tanner and John Hanna spoke at night, in the Opera-House. The torchlight procession was enthusiastic and tremendous. The Republicans are in line for Tuesday.

WILL CUMBACK AND GEN. GIBSON AT CANTON.

CANTON, O., Oct. 6.—A large Republican mass-meeting was held here this afternoon. Owing to the rainy appearance of the weather, the meeting was held in the Opera-House. It was addressed by Gen. W. H. Gibson, the Hon. Will Cumback, and Mr. Furay, of Cincinnati. The attendance was very large, the speeches were well received, and created great enthusiasm. Gen. Gibson is speaking to a large audience again to-night.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, O., Oct. 6.—The streets are alive with Republicans this evening. Bonfires are burning, rockets fill the sky, and music is in the air. The City-Hall is packed with an enthusiastic crowd, which will be addressed by Col. George W. Carter, of Louisiana, and Col. E. L. Taylor. There is not a county in the State better attended to by the Republicans than Fairfield.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT DELPHOS.

DELPHOS, O., Oct. 6.—A large Republican rally and torchlight procession were held here, headed by the Germania Band. It was over a mile in length. A great many mottoes were displayed throughout the line; one carried by a wagon-load of school ladies, bearing the banner, "No Stock in a Bachelor President for Us." An address was made at Lytle Scott's Hall by the Hon. John W. Bell, of Washington.

DEACON GRAY AT SANDUSKY.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 6.—Deacon Gray, of Washington, delivered an instructive and entertaining Republican speech here to-night. He was formerly editor of the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*, but when the Southern Democracy took up arms against the Union he abandoned the party, and has ever since co-operated with the Republicans.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT SHERBY.

SHERBY, O., Oct. 6.—The Republicans of Wayne and Holmes Counties held an immense demonstration here to-night. The largest ever witnessed in this section. There were 400 horsemen from Nashville, Paint Valley, Blachleysville, Millbrook, and other places, and 100 Hayes and Wheeler Guards, the Citizens' Band and glee club from Wooster. The Hon. C. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, made an eloquent and effective speech. C. M. Tocum, of Wooster, made a short and stirring address. The Republicans are jubilant, and will rally as one man at the polls next Tuesday.

BLAINE AT NORWALK.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 6.—The grandest Republican rally of the campaign took place at Norwalk to-day to hear Blaine. Twenty thousand people were present, of whom 3,000 were from this county.

JOHN CESSNA AT CADIZ.

CADIZ, O., Oct. 6.—The Hon. John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, is here to-night, addressing a very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting, accompanied by a great torchlight demonstration, music, etc.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

KENTON, O., Oct. 6.—An attempt was made here last night after midnight, by Democrats, to procure naturalization papers for three Irishmen not entitled to them. The attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of Republicans. Ten Irishmen and Canadians were sent from Liberty Township, in this county, to Lima, Allen County, to-day, for a like purpose. It is asserted, upon good authority, that some of them have not been in the United States six months.

CLARKE COUNTY.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 6.—The Hon. J. K. Mower, of this city, and Judge West, of Bellefountain, addressed a large Republican meeting at the City Hall this evening. Mr. Mower made one of the most eloquent and persuasive speeches we ever heard from him. He gave at length good and substantial reasons why the Democratic party should not be placed in power this year. He held his audience with the deepest attention sometimes rending the air with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Mower was followed by Judge West, whose arraignment of Tilden and Hendricks, and the Democratic party generally, as sham reformers, was most wonderful, and his review of their War record, for power and effect, passes all description.

REPUBLICANS OF SPRING VALLEY.

SPRING VALLEY, O., Oct. 6.—This evening the Bellbrook Hayes and Wheeler Club visited our town, accompanied with a band of music and a glee club, and after marching through the streets repaired to the hall, and was addressed by Joseph G. Gest and James Hale, two young men. At present cannons are being fired, bonfires are numerous, and the town is full of enthusiasm.

COLORADO.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 7.—The following are the Republican majorities on the candidate receiving the smallest vote on the State ticket: Arapahoe County, 338; Clear Creek County, 40; Elbert County, 11; El Paso County, 324; Gilpin County, 283; Grand County, 45; Larimer County, 50; Park County, 55; Summit County, 14; Weed County, 37; Boulder County, 491; Saguache County, 123; Costilla County (estimated), 300; Conejah County (estimated), 200; Hinsdale County (estimated), 50; San Juan County (estimated), 50; Rio Grande (estimated), 30.

The following counties have given Democratic majorities: Bent, 206; Douglas, 51; Fremont, 53; Pueblo, 187; Jefferson, 1; and the Democrats claim majorities as follows: In Huerfano County, 200; Lake County, 50; Laplatte County, 100; Los Animas County, 300; but no official returns have been received from these four counties.

The above embraces all the counties in the State, and it will be seen from the figures that, after allowing all that is claimed by the Democrats in the four last-mentioned counties, the Republican majority will nevertheless be 1,304 on their State ticket, and the official returns already in show that they have the Legislature in both branches by at least two-thirds of all the members.

2,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.—Latest returns from counties not heretofore officially reported only confirm the result in this State as heretofore reported in these dispatches. The aggregate of the Republican majorities for members of the Legislature will exceed 2,000. This is probably due to the fact that the Legislature has the selection of the three Electoral votes of Colorado for President. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican in both branches.

THEY DIE HARD.

KENDRICK, Ia., Oct. 7.—A special to the *Constitution* from Denver, from the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado, dated at 7:30 this afternoon, states that the counties heard from give 270 Republican majority. Those yet to hear from will elect the Democratic State ticket and Congressmen by 300 majority.

THROUGH UNWASHED GOGGLES.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.—The Hon. Hugh Butler, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, makes the following report to-night from this standpoint:

No returns from our election have been received since last night except from Grand County yesterday. The Republicans claimed the county by 45 majority, but reliable returns just received through the Hon. W. S. Peckwell, of Georgetown, give us the county by 106 majority. Returns, though not official, have been received from the following counties, and the figures given below, according to the most reliable advices, are the best we can obtain at this time. 600 Democratic majority: Pueblo, 216; Huerfano, 225; Fremont, 13; Douglas, 26; Bent, 200; Jefferson, 54; Grand, 106; Conejos, 150; total, 1,000. Weld, 300 Republican majority; Larimer, 60; Gilpin, 40; Clear Creek, 37; Arapahoe, 338; Elbert, 11; El Paso, 313; Costilla, 75; Park, 13; Arapahoe, 300; total, 1,295. Deduct the Democratic majority of 1,000 and we have 295. The following counties are yet to be heard from: Lake, Hinsdale, Lapista, San Juan, and Saguache, all of which are claimed by us to be Democratic except Saguache, and we estimate the probable majorities as follows: Hinsdale, Lapista, and San Juan, 300; Lake, 50; total, 350; Saguache, Republican, 50 not total, 350; Saguache, Republican, 50 not Democratic majority, 300. Deduct Republican majority of 273 and we have 327, being the probable Democratic majority. Rio Grande was heard from last night, giving Pitkin, Republican, for Governor, 5 majority, and Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, 12 majority. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature was elected by 50 majority, so that the county has to be counted in a stand-off so far as the State ticket is concerned. It will thus be seen that the Republican majorities are so close that the result of the county will not be known until the San Juan counties are heard from, and it is not likely that they will be heard from before to-morrow night, and perhaps not then. Computations have been made by the Republicans between this and the election of 1874, which are unfair, and designedly calculated to mislead, and for the purpose of correcting attention is called to the following facts: In January or February, 1874, white Caucus (Republican) was a Delegate in Congress, Elbert (Governor), Hall (Secretary), and others were removed. McCook was appointed in place of Elbert, but the confirmation was staunchly opposed by Chaffee. The contest between the President and Chaffee lasted for several months, resulting in the confirmation of McCook. This gave great offense to the Chaffee faction, and, after the arrival of McCook, both parties struggled for party supremacy. The McCook faction was victorious, and nominated Brunswell for Congress. Chaffee's friends then supported Patterson, to which fact is due his large majority of two years ago. The *Rocky Mountain News* then refused to support Brunswell, and really, though not directly, supported Patterson, and Chaffee's friends rejoiced over Patterson's election. For the contest of 1870 and 1872, party lines were closely drawn, and the result then showed the relative strength of both parties. For 1873, Chaffee, Republican, was elected by 1,302 majority, and was re-elected in 1873 by 1,636 majority."

M'CLELLAN.

MOTHS PLAYING HAVOC WITH THE REPUTATION OF THE JACK OF SPADES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The New York *Times* of to-morrow will publish the following:

The following letters and memoranda have been for some time in our possession, and are now given the public.

FROM GEORGE A. COWLES & CO. TO GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1872.—*To Gen. George B. McClellan, New York:* For and in consideration of the sum of $1, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we agree to pay you 5 per centum of any sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of army clothing and equipage by our process.

GEORGE A. COWLES & CO.

FROM GEORGE W. BREGA OF G. A. COWLES & CO. TO GEN. R. B. MARCY, GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1872.—MY DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed please find an agreement for Gen. McClellan in lieu of the one given him on the 3d of August last, and which I hope will be satisfactory. It doubles the amount. Try and see the Secretary, and tell him that, as an old friend, I send you all our case, and that it is complete and satisfactory. [Here follow several lines which are illegible on the letter-press copy.]

GEORGE W. BREGA TO GEN. R. B. MARCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Memoranda of checks sent to George B. McClellan by George A. Cowles & Co., and drawn on the Girard National Bank, of Philadelphia: No. 345, May 27, 1873, $1,000; No. 382, July 7, 1873, $1,500; No. 415, Aug. 28, 1873, $1,000; No. 424, Sept. 3, 1873, $375; total, $4,375.

GEORGE A. COWLES IN EXPLANATION.

A reporter of the *Times* called on Mr. George A. Cowles at his residence in Philadelphia to ascertain what he had to say in regard to this matter. At first he was inclined to be noncommunicative, but he finally gave his account of the affair substantially as follows:

He admitted that the firm had paid money at various times to Gen. McClellan in the form of checks, though he declines to allow the reporter to see the checks, which had been withdrawn from the Girard National Bank and indorsed. They were now in his possession. He positively denied, however, that these checks were given to Gen. McClellan in payment for his influence with the United States Government in securing the contract for the Company, or any other favor. On the contrary, Gen. McClellan has never used any such influence or spoken to any officer of the Government in relation to the moth-exterminator. He said the money paid to Gen. McClellan was solely and EXCLUSIVELY FOR HIS SERVICES IN EUROPE in trying to induce the Russian Government to investigate and test the wants of the mothe exterminator, the Company hoping through such influence to obtain a contract for supplying the article to that Government.

On being asked if Gen. McClellan was successful in securing a contract, Mr. Cowles replied that he was not, but he rendered the Company important service to that end, and he had no doubt that if he (Mr. Cowles) had gone to Europe, as advised to do by McClellan, and superintended in person the application of the moth-exterminator the Company would have secured contracts from the Prussian, and perhaps from other European Governments. The reason he did not go to Europe, he said, was because he did not wish to leave the superintendence of the works here in inexperienced hands, and, as the Company were doing very well at home, he thought it would be better to let well enough alone.

After being reminded of the fact that the letters from his firm to Gen. McClellan spoke of certain percentages, that were to be paid to McClellan, he was asked what percentage was referred to. He replied that it referred to a percentage on

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN CONTRACTS

in case Gen. McClellan should be instrumental in securing any such contracts.

It will be noticed that the first distinctly states that the 5 per cent to be paid to McClellan is to be in "any sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of army clothing and equipage by our process." The discrepancy between his statement and the letter of his firm was not called to the attention of Mr. Cowles, but he was asked how it happened that moneys were paid to Gen. McClellan on such an agreement

WHEN NO CONTRACTS HAD BEEN MADE

with foreign Governments, and, consequently, no money received by the firm. In answer to this, he said that the Company considered that Gen. McClellan had rendered them valuable service in Europe by persuading the Prussian Government to investigate their moth exterminator, and that it ought to be paid, even though no contract had then been secured. Mr. Cowles said that the agreement with Gen. McClellan was made by his partner, Mr. Brega, and like letters above referred to were written by him and that he (Cowles) did not see them till a long time afterward. Mr. Cowles several times repeated the statement that all moneys paid by the firm to Gen. McClellan were paid solely for his services in Europe, and for nothing else.

VERY BAD.

Touching the credibility of this explanation, it is important to bear in mind the times at which the moneys were paid. By referring to the dates of checks it will be seen that they were all drawn in 1873, the first one on May 27, and the last on Sept. 3 of that year. Now, Gen. McClellan did not resign his position as Chief Engineer of the Dock Department of this city until April 3, 1873, and he did not sail for Europe until Oct. 8 of the same year. On that date he left New York with his family in the steamer Russia, of the Cunard Line, and remained abroad traveling with his family until September, 1875, when he returned in the steamer Bothnia.

IT APPEARS, THEREFORE,

if Mr. Cowles' statement be true, that the Company commenced paying Gen. McClellan percentage on foreign contracts not only before any such contracts were secured, but before the General had set his foot upon European shores or had an opportunity to expatiate upon the virtues of Cowles' moth-exterminator to a single crowned head.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REBEL ELEMENT RAMPANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Gov. Chamberlin's fears of the purposes of the Democratic rifle clubs in South Carolina are well founded. That State is practically in a condition of war. The old rebel element is coming to the front again with the old passions and perfidies, and ready to take in hand the old work. They boast that they are better prepared to fight now than they were in 1861. They have organized to win. They have a negro majority of 60,000 to overcome, and no deeds of violence and murder will be omitted that are necessary to bring about the result. Unless they are restrained by the power of the General Government there is likely to be such scenes in South Carolina during the present campaign as will make free institutions a mockery and a burlesque. Whenever the Republicans attempt to hold a political meeting, these Democratic Clubs ride in, all armed, to the number of 1,000 or more, and claim that the time is to be equally divided between the two parties. This works very well until a Republican attempts to speak. Then they commence yelling and cursing, completely drowning his voice, so no one can hear what he has to say. The situation in South Carolina is very grave. The result seems to be a choice between yielding to armed mobs, or to crush them by force, and it will take a pretty good force to enforce the laws. The civil officers have given it up, and are even afraid to ask for troops for fear of being killed when the troops are removed. Men will shoot down negroes in open day, and not only own it, but brag of it, and remain at home, and no effort is made to arrest them.

TRIALS FOR KU-KLUX WORK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 7.—The *News and Courier's* correspondent telegraphed last night from Columbia (S. C.) that the report of the Deputy Marshals, who were sent to investigate the recent collision between the whites and blacks at Ellenton, has led Gov. Chamberlain to the determination to issue a proclamation ordering all white militant clubs or organizations to surrender their arms and disband at once. In case of their refusing to do so, he will next proclaim the State to be in condition of domestic violence, and will inform President Grant to that effect, and call upon him to suppress it; also that Elliott, Cordozo, Dunn, Rainey, Straker, T. B. Johnson, and Gleaves, of the Republican Executive Committee, have issued an address to the people of the United States similar to the Hamburg address, and purporting to give a correct statement of the position of affairs here. It sets forth the claims of the Republican party of South Carolina upon the support of the people of the United States; reaffirms the charge against the white people of intimidation, proscription, etc., and appeals to the great American people for their sympathy and support. They are powerless, they say, to defend themselves against the aggression of their enemies, and powerless to protect their persons and property. They appeal, in conclusion, to the General Government to rescue them from the hands of the very men who are again seeking to sap its foundations by new modes of attack.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 7.—Gov. Chamberlain issued a proclamation to-day, in which he says it has become impracticable, in his judgment, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial process the laws of the State within certain counties, and, it having been made known to him that illegal organizations known as rifle-clubs exist in the State, and as they are forbidden by the State laws, he forbids their existence, and orders that they be disbanded within three days, and that if this order is disregarded he will exhaust his own powers, and then appeal to the United States Government.

REBEL HOWLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—The State Democratic Executive Committee has issued an address denouncing Gov. Chamberlain's recent proclamation as unwarranted by law and the facts, and as issued to furnish a pretext for asking for troops. In response to a letter from Gen. Hampton, Chief-Justice Moses says he knows nothing to lead him to conclude that South Carolina is on a armed camp, or that any army is needed more potent than the law. Associate-Justice Willard and Judges Mackey and Cooke, Republicans, have written letters denying knowledge of the statements in the proclamation. Mackey charges Chamberlain with conspiracy against the free ballot.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ANOTHER GREENBACKER RENDERED SANE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Col. A. E. Redstone, who was a delegate to the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, and is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Soft-Money party, has written a letter to his party friends in Indiana urging them to support Gen. Harrison for Governor. He had been a very energetic worker up to the time of the withdrawal of Gen. Wolcott. For reasons similar to those given by the latter in his recent letter, Col. Redstone now advises those who have labored with him not to play into the hands of the Democrats.

JEFF DAVIS HEARD FROM.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: "Jeff Davis writes from London recently to an old and very particular friend in this city, who, in his exultation, could not keep the letter a secret, that, in case of Tilden's election, he shall return in time to meet his friends from the South at the opening of the Confederate House. He expresses great hopes of Tilden's election, and writes that this is also the belief of the thousands of Confederate exiles in England, including Benjamin, his Secretary of State under the Rebel Government. Davis says that the sympathies of the monarchists of England are all in favor of Tilden. He writes that, if Tilden is elected, nearly all of the exiles in England and Europe will immediately return, and that for himself he shall hereafter reside in Washington. Davis has scores of old friends in this city who held office for many years through his powerful influence, and they now have strong hopes of Tilden's election and their reinstatement in office. Two or three, through letters from Davis, got places under the Confederate House, but the amount of patronage was insufficient to employ many. They say that, if Tilden is elected, he will make Davis Secretary of War to reward the South for his election."

ILLINOIS.

EMERY STORRS AT OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 8.—The meeting addressed last evening by Emery A. Storrs was the largest political gathering of the campaign. The speaker was in splendid trim. His speech was argumentative and brilliant, and fairly entranced his audience, who sat as if spell-bound for a period of two hours. Farnsworth, he said, had declared, the evening previous, that the mission of the Republican party ended with the adoption of the Reconstruction acts, and yet Farnsworth's mission as a Republican Representative did not end until 1873, after Steve Hurlbut had beaten him in the Congressional Convention. The mission of the Republican party would not end until after the disintegration of the Democratic party. The Democratic party had not changed its leaders, held to the same doctrines—States rights, squatter-sovereignty, and the superiority of the Southern whites—now that they did previous to the War. They still believed that the amendments to the Constitution guaranteeing equal rights to the colored race were wrong, and that the acts of Congress enforcing them should be repealed. They professed no change of belief. These amendments would be nugatory without proper legislation. Proper legislation was such legislation as would authorize the Executive to put down armed men with armed men. Stop the intimidation of voters, give a Northern man the same rights in Georgia that a native of the soil exercised, and put all men, regardless of nativity, race, or color, on a plane of perfect equality and in the enjoyment of equal political and social privileges. No Republican true to the cardinal doctrines of the party could consistently vote the ticket of a party which sought the defeat of those amendments and the legislation necessary to enforce them.

The Civil-Service reform question was a very simple one. Which party had the largest number of intelligent men; which the highest code of morality; which manifested the greatest respect for individual honesty? Certainly not the Democratic. The party having the greatest percentage of intelligence, morality, and integrity was the most likely to reform the abuses of government.

On the currency, he held that the only remedy was in bringing the greenback up to par with gold. Resumption would not bring about contraction. Whenever the Government redeemed its promises to pay, there would be no decrease in the volume of the circulating medium. What was needed to remove hard times and set the wheels of machinery in active operation was not more currency, but more collaterals. The only way to restore confidence and revive business was for individuals to retrench, live within their means, and pay their debts. The speaker paid his respects to Samuel J. Tilden. He did not think that a lifetime devoted to the interests of large corporations was the right kind of training for the Presidency. Nor did he believe that a man who required certificates to establish his loyalty when the nation was in the throes of rebellion was the proper person to preserve and maintain the union of States.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

From all that we can learn in the papers, it looks as if the Republicans of the Third District of this State, embracing the North Side of Chicago, the north towns of Cook County, the whole of Lake County, had done themselves great credit in select Mr. Lorenzo Brentano as their candidate for Congress. This gentleman is a German, who came to this country in 1849 a political exile, having been a member of the Chamber of Deputies of Baden, of the Frankfort Parliament, and subsequently at the head of the Provisional Government of Baden, rendered himself obnoxious to the Prussian monarchy. Here, as a farmer, lawyer, editor of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, American Consul at Dresden from 1862 until last spring, and again in the practice of his profession, he has steadily given evidence of possession of rare ability, and of warm devotion to Republican principles. His election now will secure to the Congressional delegation from Illinois the accession of an able man of large experience in public affairs, and will, also, give to Americans of German birth a representative entirely fit and justly merited. The Third District is the one represented for two terms by the Hon. C. B. Farwell, and for which he was honestly elected two years ago, but turned out by a Democratic Congress. The present Democratic candidate is Mr. J. V. Le Moyne, for whose benefit Farwell was turned out. Mr. Brentano's chances for election are, we are glad to say, of the most flattering kind.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Republican rally here to-night, which was addressed by the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of Bloomington, a leading Liberal Republican in 1872, was one of the largest and decidedly the most enthusiastic political assemblage in Springfield this campaign. The Boys in Blue, Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, and the Capital Colored Club, turned out very largely in torchlight procession. Every inch of the standing-room in the Wigwam was occupied, and thousands were unable to gain admission. Judge Weldon's speech reminded the audience of his earlier efforts in the Lincoln campaign, when he was then considered, as he still is, one of the best campaign speakers in the West. Gov. Palmer occupied a seat upon the platform, in compliment to his friend, the speaker, and, being called upon for a speech, complimented the meeting, thanked the Republicans for the kindness and courtesy they had ever shown him, and trusted the friendship would ever continue.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 8.—There was a large Republican demonstration at Urbana last night. The Hon. J. G. Cannon, candidate for Congress, addressed a large audience on the political issues. He also spent some time in refuting the lies which are being circulated through the district regarding his votes on certain bills. The Opposition here have apparently lost all sense of honor, and retail the most preposterous stories. There was a very large attendance from Champaign and the neighboring villages. There were nine torchlight companies in the procession, which consisted of about 300 torches, headed by the Light-Guard Band. There were besides eight martial bands. It was the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in this county. Mr. Cullom speaks in this city Friday night, when there will be another large turn-out.

MCLEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 8.—Two immense Republican meetings were held in McLean County last night. One at Stanford was attended by fully 1,500 people, including delegations from Dale, Cerol, Mount Hope, Danvers, and other neighboring towns. Its object was to fully celebrate the raising of a pole. It opened with a procession headed by Kadel's band, of Bloomington, and a wagon bearing thirty-seven ladies arrayed in white, representing the States, followed by thirty-seven cavaliers on horses. An address over an hour in length was delivered by Capt. Jonathan H. Rowell, of Bloomington, who was followed in a long and eloquent speech by the Hon. John M. Hamilton, of Bloomington, candidate for State Senator. An evening meeting was addressed by Capt. Rowell, whose speech, entirely extempore, was devoted to answering questions propounded by Democrats. Stanford is the centre of the hotbed of Democracy, yet the meeting was fully three times as great as the Democratic meeting two weeks ago.

The other meeting was held in Heyworth, and was addressed by the Hon. E. M. Prince and the Hon. John F. Winter, of Bloomington. This, too, is a Democratic neighborhood, yet the attendance at the meeting was enormous, and the enthusiasm great.

ROCK ISLAND AND DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 8.—The joint discussion between the Hon. H. Price and the Hon. J. H. Murphy, Republican and Democratic candidates respectively for Congress in this district, was closed by a meeting in this city last evening. There was an immense audience, and unabridged enthusiasm. Republicans declare that Mr. Price literally flayed his opponent alive.

A splendid Republican meeting was held in Rock Island last evening, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and the Hon. E. C. Brearly being the speakers. Before the meeting there was a fine torchlight parade by several hundred men.

DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Republican meeting here on the 6th was not as large as anticipated owing to the inclemency of the weather. The Hon. S. M. Cullom, the Hon. J. K. Edsall, and others, addressed large indoor audiences, both afternoon and evening.

During the present week meetings have been held in all of the prominent townships in Lee County, addressed by the Hon. N. E. Ryan, Col. O. J. Downing, Capt. T. D. Dement, Capt. Bardwell, and Maj. John D. Crabtree. Never in any previous campaigns have the soldiers taken so active and earnest a part. It argues well for the success of our cause.

LA HARPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA HARPE, Ill., Oct. 7.—Gen. Logan has just closed a most telling speech to a vast and highly delighted crowd of people. Although laboring under severe hoarseness and a high wind, he completely enraptured all who could get in hearing distance. The gallant General was frequently interrupted by long and hearty applause. His speech has done a vast amount of good. Gen. Henicker also spoke with telling effect.

MANTENO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANTENO, Ill., Oct. 7.—Large and enthusiastic mass-meetings were held here this afternoon and evening. Three hundred torches from four towns were out in the evening. Rousing speeches were made by Col. Thompson, Gen. Chetlain, Prof. Demars, and Dr. Bladen. Kankakee County is sure for Hayes and Wheeler by 2,000 majority.

TILDEN NOT A REFORMER.

THE CANAL RING SMASHED BY REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—GOV. Tilden's strongest claim as a Presidential candidate is his pretense that he is a reformer. He stands conspicuous among American publicmen, shouting, as did the Pharisee of old, "I thank God that I am not as other men." He especially pretends to have been a reformer in his administration of the gubernatorial office of the State of New York, and widely advertises himself as the "Smasher of the Canal Ring." It is noteworthy that the documents of the "nincompoops" of the Tilden Literary Bureau in which this particular claim is set forth are more generally circulated in other States than in New York. It happens that, in the latter State, the public is well advised that Tilden's assumption of the credit for the destruction of the Canal Ring is but one of the series of fraudulent, pharisical pretenses upon which his entire Presidential scheme rests. The credit for the disruption of the Canal Ring is due to the Republican Legislature of the State of New York, and not to Samuel J. Tilden. The detection and prosecution of this Ring was alone made possible through Republican legislation. That legislation, while it was in process of enactment, Samuel J. Tilden opposed. His subsequent vigor has been only a sluggish and inefficient administration of the law which he was sworn to execute. His lofty pretensions as a Reformer in this respect are fraudulent. The Democratic newspapers which now are the loudest trumpeters of Tilden as a ring-smasher opposed with all their power the legislation which led to the punishment of the Ring. They were at the time this legislation was enacted the recognized organs of the canal lobby. The credit for the discovery of these frauds is due to Republicans alone. The credit for the legislation which made their punishment possible is due to Republicans. That legislation Tilden and all his followers opposed. It cannot be said that this is a Presidential campaign slander. The facts are generally known in the State of New York, were widely published before Tilden's Presidential candidature was dreamed of as possible, and have never been successfully denied. The *New York Herald*, which at the time was personally friendly to Mr. Tilden, very clearly stated this when Tilden's claims as a ring-smasher were first timidly announced. The *Herald* then said:

Gov. Tilden is therefore rather playing the part of an avenger than of a reformer. Reform was secured before he began his vigorous attack on the Canal Ring. Among the amendments ratified by the people in the last election, and which went into effect a day or two before his inauguration, was one which cuts up by the roots the kind of abuses which he seeks to punish. That important and salutary amendment was in these words: "No extra compensation shall be paid to any contractor; but if, from any unforseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board may, upon application of the contractor, cancel such contract." This wise amendment gives complete security for the future against such robberies of the State Treasury as Gov. Tilden is making strenuous and commendable exertions to punish. It is a complete demonstration that the ruins of his services relates only to the past, and belongs to the category of retribution instead of reform. But, in any just estimate, security for the future is more important than indemnity for the past.

The existence of this important amendment, adopted without Mr. Tilden's aid and previous to his inauguration, will be taken by the public as a very considerable abatement from his lofty pretensions as a deliverer of the State from the species of fraudulent legislation in which Democrats delight. The preventive part of the work had been done before he came into office, and done, not only without his aid, but against his supposed opposition. He was a member of the first Legislature which acted on the new amendment, but took no part in the discussion, and showed the utmost indifference to their success. It was understood last fall, when the amendments were submitted to the people, that Mr. Tilden did not desire their adoption, and certain it is that the Democratic organ most devoted to his interests did not advocate them. If he then expected to bloom out as the most conspicuous reformer in canal management it is not a little strange that he failed to lend a helping hand toward the adoption of amendments which render extra payment to contractors impossible.

Gov. Tilden was not the discoverer of the gross abuses which have so long prevailed in canal contracts, nor the first to propose remedies. After prevention had been fixed in the State Constitution, without assistance from him, he undertook, with laudable zeal, to expose the robberies of the past in detail and bring the thieves to justice—a truly valuable service so far as it goes, but not deserving to rank with the more quiet and unostentatious efforts which bore fruit in the amendment which makes the repetition of such frauds of the same kind impossible. The amendment is a perfect guarantee against canal contracts not meant to be fulfilled in strict accordance with their letter, and leaves Gov. Tilden nothing to do in his role of a reformer but to expose and punish swindlers. In a comparison between the value of his services and the value of this amendment the people of the State can have but one opinion. The constitutional amendment makes such frauds equally impossible, whether our future Governors be men of strict or lax notions of integrity. Gov. Tilden's fellow-citizens will cheerfully award him the praise of attempting to punish former robbers, but they are too discriminating to admit his claim as a reformer of abuses which were rendered impossible before he went to Albany to take his oath of office.

In the approaching canvass Gov. Tilden's record and pretensions will be the staple topic of discussion, and, although his opponents will not succeed in making public confidence in the excellence of his intentions or the justice of his pursuit of the canal thieves, they will have no difficulty in making it appear that he is only a gleaner in a field which was quietly reaped by the wise and new amendments to the State Constitution, to which there is no public evidence that he contributed even his good wishes, and in favor of which it is certain that he never displayed any zeal.

SHREWD BUT NOT HONEST.

A TRICK BY WHICH TILDEN INCREASED HIS OWN FORTUNE AND RUINED HIS FRIEND.

New York Times, Oct. 6.

In April, 1864, Mr. Anthony Morse, at that time a very successful stock operator of New York, was engaged in a bull speculation in the shares of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. He had purchased large amounts of the stock, and by the boldness and skill of his operations had advanced the price to a very high figure.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, at present the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, but then a railroad lawyer enjoying a large and lucrative practice, who had been counsel for the bondholders in the reorganization of the affairs of the Fort Wayne Company, and was, therefore, intimately acquainted with the condition and circumstances of the reorganized company, was also engaged on the same side with Morse, and, as it is said, in alliance with him in this bull speculation. He was carrying 2,000 shares of the stock at an office in William street nearly opposite Morse's, how much of the stock he was carrying in other offices the writer is not informed.

At the same time another gentleman, a friend of Mr. Tilden's and closely associated with him in the management of several railroad corporations and in other business enterprises in which both had large interests, was carrying 2,000 shares of the stock of the Fort Wayne Company, which he had purchased in view of the speculation going on in it; but he had no association or understanding of any kind with Morse, nor was he aware that Mr. Tilden was in any way connected with Morse, or in any way interested in the Fort Wayne shares.

Both Morse and Tilden, however, knew that he had this large interest in the stock, and Mr. Tilden knew that this gentleman was also carrying for himself and others a large amount—over a million dollars' worth—of another stock, in which amount Mr. Tilden had an interest of several thousand shares.

It will be remembered that in April, 1864, New York was visited with a severe financial panic, which reached its height on the 19th of that month, but which had existed for several days previous to the 19th, and continued for some time after that date. This panic was accompanied by a great fall in the prices of stock and other securities, and a consequent very great distrust on the part of money-lenders. Of course, in such circumstances, it was extremely difficult to borrow money on any except the very choicest securities, and then only with very wide margins.

Mr. Tilden was fully aware of the great difficulty his friends experienced in raising the money required to carry the stocks in which they were jointly interested, and for the carrying of which he had furnished no margin whatever, and he knew that, in order to carry these stocks, which on many accounts it was of the last importance should be kept from the market, his friends would be obliged to sell other securities. He accordingly took his measures with his accustomed shrewdness and with his usual regard for the interests of his associates and friends, to save himself from possible loss and secure the profit already accrued upon his 2,000 shares of Fort Wayne stock.

On the morning of the 16th of April, the gentleman above alluded to, in order to reduce his liabilities and to raise the money needed to carry the stock belonging to the pool in which both himself and Mr. Tilden were interested, had given his brokers orders to sell, at the morning session of the Stock Exchange, his 2,000 shares of Fort Wayne stock, as well as a large amount of other securities. Before the meeting of the Stock Exchange for that day, however, a messenger—a lawyer from Chicago, then in the city, himself a friend of Mr. Tilden—called upon him and requested that he would hold his Fort Wayne stock for that day, as the price was to be further advanced. It caused the gentleman considerable surprise that this person, who for as was known had no connection with Morse or any knowledge of his plans, should come to him with such a request. Moreover, he could not understand how Morse should know that he had any intention of selling that day. Nevertheless he good naturedly acceded to the request, and immediately canceled his orders for the sale of his stock.

The strangest part of the story remains to be told. On that same evening of April 16, and about the same time that Mr. Tilden's Chicago friend—of course without any collusion with him—called upon the gentleman who was carrying Tilden's stocks in another pool, as above described, and requested that he would sell no Fort Wayne stock that day. Mr. Tilden himself appeared at the office of his own broker in William street, and, with many injunctions of secrecy, gave strict orders for the sale of his 2,000 shares of Fort Wayne stock forthwith. The order was obeyed. The consequence was that, in the then condition of the market, the throwing of these 2,000 shares upon the market broke it, and Edward Mott Robinson, who had agreed to lend Morse a large sum of money on the security of his Fort Wayne stock, startled by a sudden report of the rapid fall of the stock, threw open the door with which he was about to sign the check for it, and turning to Morse who stood by, said: "Mr. Morse, you can't be carried." Morse was utterly ruined, and the gentleman who had at the request of Mr. Tilden's friend obligingly withheld his Fort Wayne shares from the market on that day, though in no way connected with the pool movement, and therefore under no obligation to aid it, suffered a loss, not only of all the accrued profit on his 2,000 shares—nearly $30,000—but also an additional loss of over $50,000 caused by the fall of the stock below the price at which it had been purchased. Mr. Tilden's gain, by thus sacrificing his two friends, could have scarcely been less than $80,000.

TILDEN'S LOYALTY.

A SORDID OLD COPPERHEAD.

Laporte (Pa.) Press and Standard.

We publish in another column a statement of Capt. Edward Miller, of Eikland, which presents Samuel J. Tilden in a new light to our Sullivan County voters. If this story had been circulated without foundation, or if Capt. Miller was an unknown man, we would not give any credence to it; but coming as it does from the lips of a well-known gentleman from the west of our

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Brilliant Amusement-Season---A Little Game that Paid.

Romance of the Centennial---A Naughty Man's Reparation.

In Extraordinary Marriage-Compact---Imitating Jay Gould in a Small Way.

Smells of French Flats---A Chance Meeting, and the Result.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—An amusement-seeker cannot complain of a dearth of attractions at the theatres just now. The fall season was opened with unusual brilliance, and the plays now being offered are, on the average, far superior to the same number ever before presented to the public at one period. The list is so strong that strangers are no less puzzled than residents of the city to know how to select from it for one or two evenings' amusement. With "Forbidden Fruit" at Wallack's, "Life" at the Fifth-Avenue, "Sardanapalus" at Booth's, "Two Orphans" at the Union-Square, "Baba" at Niblo's, Italian opera at the Academy, and a host of minor attractions elsewhere, it is not surprising that there is a difficulty in choosing. All over the city there are low variety-theatres, intended to reproduce the worst features of the Mabille in Paris, and otherwise pander to the lower passions. They are cheap and tawdry, but unfortunately are well patronized. Indeed, at this time New York is overflowing with all kinds of people, and they can pay their money and take their choice of fun and pleasure in almost any required direction and of any grade.

ONE METHOD OF SETTLING HOTEL-BILLS.

The popular landlord of a leading hotel at Long Branch, like many other distinguished Americans, is fond of a nice little game of draw-poker occasionally. But, toward the close of the season, a few weeks ago, he had an experience, a repetition of which would soon end his career at cards. Among his regular guests was a well-known millionaire capitalist, who, upon one occasion, invited some Western friends to visit him at the Branch for a few days. He was liberal in his arrangements, and so extravagantly profuse that his friends (who are themselves comfortably fixed in this world's goods) began to feel embarrassed. He had arranged matters so liberally that barkeepers, boot-blacks, hall-boys, waiters,—in fact, everybody in the hotel,—refused the customary gratuities offered by the millionaire's guests. If they tried to tip a quarter to one of the hall-boys, he held back his hand and answered, "It is all right, sir. Cannot take anything from you this time. Orders, you know, sir." They were to leave Monday morning. On Saturday evening, while all were sitting on the balcony, mine host called aside the millionaire, and, after having excused to his guests, the latter went upstairs with the landlord. After waiting awhile for his return, they took a stroll, and, on their return, one of them proposed that they settle the hotel-bill before their friend came down to get ahead of them. It was instantly seconded by the rest, and they proceeded to the hotel office, where the clerk was requested to make out their bills. The landlord happened to enter the office at that moment, and comprehended the situation at a glance. He simply said, "Never mind your bills, gentlemen. Since B—— left you, he has won enough from me to pay all your bills, and his own too, for a month to come. Only wish I had such a horse when he was sitting with you a couple of hours ago." It was a fact: he had paid his hotel-bill from his winnings, and the landlord is yet figuring to discover where the profits came in on that party.

A LITTLE CENTENNIAL ROMANCE.

It is privately announced that a wedding will take place this winter which will be the fitting sequel of a romance of two cities,—this time in real life. The parties are Mr. Ben H——and Miss Sallie T——, both residents of the Murray-Hill section; and the romance of the affair consists in their novel introduction. Miss T—— went to Philadelphia about two weeks ago, with a party of young friends, to visit the Centennial; and, as she wished to stay a little longer than the rest, it was arranged, or thought to be arranged, that her brother-in-law was to meet her at the depot in Philadelphia, and bring her to New York. By some mischance, he meant the Pennsylvania Depot, at the grounds, while she meant the North Pennsylvania Depot, down town, near her boarding-house. It was evening, and, as she started for the depot, she missed her pocket-book; but, as it only contained a few dollars, she did not mind the loss, and hurried forward to the depot in time for the 7:15 train from Philadelphia. She failed to meet her relative, and was more or less isolated thus far. As time wore on she began to realize that she was in a strange city without a cent of money. Just at the crisis of her despair, she chanced to see a gentleman whom she had often seen on the street near her own home, but whose name was unknown. Emboldened by despair, she spoke to him, and explained the situation. He offered assistance, and as he was en route to this city his escort was accepted. The acquaintance thus commenced ripened into something more than friendship, and, as they walked home from church last Sunday, an intimate friend of the lady told the story as above, and added that the wedding would be a brilliant one.

ECCENTRIC, BUT NAUGHTY.

Probably one of the most extraordinary wills ever made publicw as placed on record in Jersey City, a few days ago, by the Administrator of the estate of one James Comely. He was nominally a bachelor, but, like Turks of ancient renown, was "considerably married," notwithstanding. This man, who died worth $90,000 in Government bonds and cash, had lived regularly for years with mistresses, one at a time. As soon as he tired of one he pensioned her off, and took to himself another. His method was extremely business-like. Before receiving a favorite in his domicile, he required her to sign a paper expressly avowing that she came to live with him as a concubine, and not as a wife, that she disclaimed any right to his property, and would leave him whenever he demanded her departure. Five women seem to have filled his measure of bliss for the last twelve years, and he settled upon each of them an income of $500 per year during her life. In his will he declares: "These persons were not wives, but concubines; and I make this provision for their comfort from a sense of justice, and not for any gratitude or affection I owe them." Then he made provision for fourteen illegitimate children, provided they join, and continue to live amicably with, the "Oneida Community of Free-lovers." These bequests absorb $50,000 of his estate. The balance he bequeaths direct to the Oneida Community, and commends his children to their affectionate care and protection. The will is likely to form a basis for a troublesome suit.

AN ASTONISHED PRESIDENT.

The President of one our leading life-insurance companies was very much surprised and astonished, last Sunday, by a call at his house about 9 o'clock in the morning. Two carriage-loads of persons and a hearse stopped in front of his dwelling,—which, by the way, is located in one of the most aristocratic up-town streets in the city. The neighbors opened their blinds, and were amazed at the sight. A funeral opposite! Why, it *was* a surprise; and the idea that there should be only *two* carriages for a funeral from such an aristocratic house was the cause of equal wonder. However, the outdoor astonishment was slight compared to the unutterable amazement in-doors. The President came down stairs, and, when he heard the explanation of his uninvited guests, he could not control his risibility. It seems that the corpse was that of an honest Teuton who had died the day before. His life had been insured in the Company, and the friends and relatives had informed the widow that she could not collect the insurance money until she had taken the body into the presence of the Company's authorized representative, and convinced him that the deceased was the person insured, and that the deceased person was really dead. It was Sunday, and the undertakers knew no other way than to stop the funeral-procession at the house of the Life Company's President, and show him the body. The widow had the policy with her, and, when the President ordered the procession to move on, she was inclined to paricst an attempt to swindle her.

A STRANGE MARRIAGE COMPACT.

There are so many theories of marriage and divorce nowadays that the future writer upon the "Civilization of the World" will find many curious problems to deal with in describing the marriage-relations in this country. With their minds filled with all sorts of notions and doctrines by lectures upon this topic; witnessing the unhappy experiences of their mothers and sisters; and reading, every day, accounts of divorce suits which signally appall any person from the contemplation of marriage, it is not strange that both men and women seek some new panacea for the troubles of the marriage-relation, and especially a preventive for such troubles. Recently a legal gentleman of this city was solicited to draw a document which would stand fire, by which a man and woman might enter into a covenant to live together as man and wife so long as both of them chose to do so, and no longer. The object of the paper was to define the rights of property which might accrue to each, and to settle the custody of the children, if any there should be. The plan was a simple one. The children were to be assigned, the boys to the father, the girls to the mother. If a separation occurred, all property belonging to either at the time of marriage was to be returned intact, if possible. All other property acquired subsequent to marriage was to be equally divided. The paper was drawn; but it is doubtful, the lawyers say, whether it can be enforced. However, the lawyer informs me that the marriage celebration took place Monday evening, at which this paper was read in presence of a company of fifty persons, and signed by the contracting parties and witnesses: and the woman has taken the man's name, as if married regularly.

AN ACTOR'S SPECULATION.

All the leading theatres here have a number of reserve actors, upon whom they can call in case of an emergency. These actors are paid their regular salaries, the same as if they acted every night, but are debarred from appearing any where else. While there is a "run" of a popular piece, the reserves have an easy time of it. They simply report morning and evening to the stage-manager, and are dismissed for the interim, if not otherwise required. One of the reserve at a certain theatre lately obtained permission from his manager to engage in the speculation of a side-show in another theatre, provided he would not himself take any public part. Leagued with four others, he rented a small theatre uptown, and, hiring a number of unemployed actresses and actors (whose name is Legion at the present time), the party revived some old plays, put down the price of admission, and have been doing a splendid business ever since. Our reserve friend attends the box-office and handles the cash. The nightly expenses of the experiment (limited to three weeks by contract) are about $150, and the nightly receipts nearly $400. The profits thus far, to each of the five participants, have averaged over $50 per night. This is an exceptional experience. As a general thing, actors are to-day an expression of one of them—fools with their money, and it leaves them rapidly. Actresses are the most prudent. And there is a savings-bank not far from the corner of Bleecker and Broadway which has on its list of depositors not less than thirty actresses, and they are regularly seen putting their money in bank, like thrifty women as they are.

SOME POWER IN A NAME, AFTER ALL.

There is a small class of curb-stone operators in stocks, who infest the outside of the Exchange at the New street entrance, whose chief business is to try and ascertain the movements of the principal operators, and follow them if possible. They are badly bitten sometimes by blindly adhering to this plan,—as, for example, when a prominent bull operation is in progress. They learn that the Vanderbilt brokers are bulling New York Central, and forthwith they buy that stock short. The game inside may be to advance the stock so as to sell out large blocks at a profit, and then buy back at the reaction. This may be successful, but the outside game does not work so well, as the curb-stone man may not be able to carry the stock over long enough to take advantage of the reduction. Just now the all-powerful name in stock movements is Jay Gould, and there is no doubt whatever that hundreds of schemes attributed to him by the curb-stone men and the newspapers were in no sense his schemes. Such is the recklessness manifested in these operations that either an unusual rise or fall in a stock is knowingly attributed to the secret machinations of Jay Gould. A report that he is bulling and bearing Western Union is accepted as proof positive that there is money in it by following him, and so on through the list of stocks. Nothing could be more deceptive; and yet these stock-jobbers, who are quick as a flash of lightning in everything else, find themselves completely lost in trying to follow Jay Gould. He is the mysterious Sphinx of the street, and the man who bases his speculation upon what he thinks Jay Gould is doing had better go straight to a faro-bank and risk his money on a card.

FRENCH FLATS NOT SO ROSY.

Many people who are tired of boarding-house life, and many others who are weary of going up and down stairs in four-story houses, fancy that a relief for all their difficulties may be found in a French flat. They look upon the row of rooms on one floor, the neat contrivances for economizing space in kitchen, dining-room, closet, etc., as the veritable panacea for all their ills, and sigh for "flats" as the very zenith of their domestic ambition. But all is not gold that glitters, so it may be truly stated that in a majority of cases, life in a French flat is a delusion and a snare; that is, as a substitute for either a well-regulated household or a really-comfortable boarding-house. As I am not engaged in venting brown-stone fronts, or taking boarders, I am at least a disinterested witness; and, as I have personally tried six months of it under favorable circumstances, I can safely point to my own experience. These apartments are now constructed upon the principle of isolating each floor from every other, with separate bells, staircases, etc.; but they have certain things in common, such as elevators, safines, air-shafts, etc., which cannot be kept apart; and no belide the family whose nasal organs are sensitive to smells! You cannot get rid of other people's kitchen odors in a French flat; and many people who have tried this system of living are finding it out. Some of the most fashionably-located of these new apartments in this city are now vacant, and the furor is played out. It will extend to other cities, and have its day therein as here.

THE OLD BOWEN & M'NAMEE BUILDING.

Thousands of persons, residents of this city, remember the white marble front building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Its Corinthian architecture is still fresh to the eye, and, in spite of the magnificent Equitable building and other vast structures which tower above it, this building is one of the finest on the street. It was erected by the then wealthy firm of Bowen & McNamee, about the year 1850; and the writer has many a time dodged under the blocks of marble as they were being hoisted into position upon the huge derrick which faced its front. This firm was composed of Henry C. Bowen, now of *The Independent*,—and so well known as a friend of Beecher and Tilton,—and James McNamee, than whom no more genial gentleman or truer Christian ever lived. He died several years ago, and was, for a long time prior to his decease, connected with the dry-goods firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., and was highly esteemed by that house. These matters are recalled to memory just now by the changes being made in the old building to fit it for a restaurant on the main floor and first story. This new enterprise of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, whose building is next door. The restaurant is to be kept by one of the Delmonicos; and one of the objects of the Equitable Company in leasing the old Bowen & McNamee premises was to provide inmates of their own building with first-class meals at a moderate price. Another object was to prevent such changes in the building adjoining as might exclude the light from the upper stories of its offices.

A STEADY SPREE ON A LARGE SCALE.

The continued presence of so many thousand strangers is not only making business very lively in this city at the present time, in the way of leaving several hundred thousands of fresh dollars every day, but it is almost producing a marked effect upon the social enjoyments of the people. Nothing is more remarkable than the crowds on the principal streets, especially upon Broadway from the vicinity of Clinton place to Forty-second street. Thousands of families are entertaining guests, and the overflow from the hotels is finding its way into thousands of private boarding-houses, which are all ready to adopt the expedient of Philadelphia, and make as much money as possible out of the Centennial crowds. More marked even than the crowds is the evident determination to have what a lively young lady would call "a jolly time;" and hence all places of resort and amusement are filled to overflowing. The presence of so many strangers has rendered it next to impossible to get anything done by modistes or milliners. Stewart's orders for suits of various kinds, of various grades have compelled the house to advertise for additional help, and the orders rush in faster than they can be filled. The whole population not engaged in the cold business of every-day working for daily bread seems to be on a spree, and that's what's making things lively.

THEY MET BY CHANCE, THE USUAL WAY.

There was a sensation in a well-known fashionable boarding-house, on Madison avenue near the park, a few evenings ago. It seems that a young lady—the daughter of a widower—was missing when evening came, and the question of her whereabouts was unanswerable. The father is a down-town merchant, and has a grown son and the daughter mentioned. The father and son are in the habit of starting down town about half-past 8 o'clock every morning, leaving the girl to spend her time in the usual way. A fortnight before her disappearance there was a scene between the daughter and father, concerning her admiration of a fellow-boarder, both of whom had only known about four weeks. They met by chance in the boarding-house parlor, and the courtship was short and sweet. The father disapproved the proposed match on account of the young man's apparent lack of means to support a wife. He said: "Wait," but it appears that there was in this young man's vocabulary no such word as "wait." The young lady coincided with him, and begged her father to yield. The obstinate merchant could not see it, and the result was a row about the young man's continued presence in the house that the landlady virtually drove him out of the family. It seems he planned an elopement with the girl in the day-time, and ran away with her to a New Jersey town. Conn., where they were married. The common sequel happened: happy pair returned—obstinate father relented—tableau!

MARRIED WOMEN AS SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Now the New York Board of Education have got hold of the subject which worried the Brooklynites for several months last winter,—i. e., whether it is proper to allow married women to act as teachers in the public schools. Most persons who grapple with this subject have a very positive opinion, either affirmatively or negatively; they speak a very decided Yes or an equally decided Nay; but, when two opposites meet and debate it, there is much surprise that so much can be said upon both sides. In the mind of the average citizen, it is reduced to a choice of evils; it is unfair to the unmarried to employ the married, and decidedly unfair to the married not to employ them. Nominally, every woman with a husband should look to him for support. Practically, many such women have to support, not only themselves, but their husbands also. The fear is, that if women who are married are thereby deprived of their situations as teachers, they may resort to deceit, as many soldiers' widows have, by entering upon matrimony, and yet drawing their pensions as widows, the same as before. The Brooklynites have solved the problem by a rule that marriage shall work a forfeiture of position, but the vacancy shall not be supplied until the former incumbent (i. e., the lady who has had an opportunity to show cause why she should be retained). In that way special cases call for special action, and the principle remains intact.

BEAUTY.

BOB INGERSOLL.

Sketch of the Life of the Illinois Orator.

His Political, Military, and Legal Career.

A Portraiture of a Happy Home---Fraternal Devotion.

Correspondence Bloomington Pantagraph.

EL PASO, Oct. 5.—When I promised to give you a sketch of the early life of Robert G. Ingersoll, the orator par excellence, I had no idea that the task of gathering materials would be difficult. Great men are usually willing enough to lend an ear to the scribe who gives to the world the minutiæ of their lives. Nay, they themselves in most instances, will furnish the data from which the sketch can be written. Mr. Ingersoll is, however, so little an egotist that not only has he on all occasions refused to give any memoranda for this purpose, but he will not even talk on the subject to his best friends. Many an attempt has been made to obtain the materials for an article, but to all the biography, hunters he has invariably responded with some question that led to an anecdote, and from that to one of his own inimitable talks that beguiled the listener, and insensibly led him away from the main point until he forgot the object of his visit.

The reason for this reticence, he has himself confessed, is that

HIS CHILDHOOD WAS HARD AND BITTER,

and he never liked to recall it, even to his own memory. His father was a Congregational minister, and to him were born five children—John, Ruth, Mary, Clark, and Robert. The youngest of the family, he was born in Dresden, a small town in Northern New York, on the 11th of August, 1833; consequently he is now a little over 43 years of age. His father seems to have been more peripatetic than even the majority of his class. Robert was baptized when he was 3 years old in a theatre in New York City. His father was then preaching in the city and in this theatre, his church having been destroyed by the great fire. His father, it seems, inclined towards liberalism, and his strifes and the annoyances he was subjected to from the narrow belief of his flock nearly embittered the precocious youth and filled him with the utmost hatred of the gloomy spirit of Calvinism.

The father died in 1859, but when Robert uttered that famous lecture on "Heretics and Heresies," and in which occurs

THAT GRAPHIC PICTURE OF JOHN CALVIN,

he said, when he returned to his home, "Father, I've paid back another of the insults they heaped upon you." The elder brother, John, was destined for the ministry. He was sent to Yale College, and from there to a theological seminary. He is now a physician in Wisconsin. He is a devout Old School believer. This seems to have exhausted the means of the household, and Clark and Robert received only a common-school education. This must have been meagre, because they moved about a good deal. When Robert was 10 they came West. In a year or two they moved back. Then they returned to the West, and settled in Wisconsin; and, in a short time, they moved into the southern part of Illinois, near, if not in, Shawneetown.

ROBERT WAS A PRECOCIOUS BOY.

He was a great reader, and at this period of his life his favorite author was Robert Burns. He had committed the works of that poet to memory, and it is probable that it was from this fountain-head he first imbibed that glowing, fiery hate for tyranny, and contempt for shams of every sort, that forms such an effective part of his character. He and his brother Clark were inseparable. The latter is some two years the elder, and, though he has been overshadowed by the commanding genius of Robert, they are cast in much the same mold. Between them there exists

A WARM AFFECTION

that has been manifested on more than one occasion. Robert refused to take any office in the district when Clark was running for Congress, and when he was talked of for Governor and his chances looked bright, he went to Chicago and had a personal altercation with Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, on account of an article that appeared in relation to Clark's course in Congress. His friends misdoubted to restrain him, but he told THE TRIBUNE managers that he would rather remain a private individual and have the privilege of saying what he thought, than to be Governor of Illinois. He was assured that all might be secured if he would allow Hesing to manage his appointments. He proudly said, "No man, Hesing, nor White, nor Medill, nor anybody else, could run him," and he has successfully gone right on over the heads of his political foes. [There are several errors in the above paragraph. We do not believe that Mr. Ingersoll ever had a personal altercation with Mr. White; we certainly never heard of it before. The next statement that "he was assured that all might be secured if he would allow Hesing to manage his appointments," is a silly absurdity as well as a preposterous assertion. It is curious how such nonsensical stories will get started and float around the country as bar-room gossip, growing larger as they travel, and becoming more absurd with age.—ED. TRIBUNE.] When Robert was still underage, he had studied law, been admitted to the Bar, and he and Clark had

OPENED AN OFFICE IN SHAWNEETOWN.

They were both Democrats in common with everybody else. The rough and rude population of Shawneetown in that day knew but little else than to "drink whisky and damn the nigger." The two boys, for they were but little else, speedily became leaders, and Clark was sent as a Representative to the Legislature. They lived here for several years, but the surroundings were uncongenial to both of them. Clark fell in love with a young lady in Erie, Pa., went East, and married her. He declared that he never would carry her to Southern Illinois. Once the two brothers had passed down the Illinois River on a steamboat, and had stopped at Peoria. They were charmed with the place, and now a picture of the pleasant city reverted to their memories, and both said,

"WELL, SOMETHING TO REMEMBER."

To remove was not much more of an undertaking than to pack their carpet-sacks. They arrived in what was to be their future home in February, 1857. The Bar of Peoria was then famous; there were the names of Purple, of Manning, of Merriam and Sanger, of Lord and Knowlton; Grove was in the height of his fame; Judge David Davis was within easy reach, and the tall figure of Abraham Lincoln was not an unfrequent visitor at the Court-House. Into the centre of this circle the two brothers were thrown, and before long they began to make their mark. Robert was the more eloquent, but Clark was the better lawyer. It was not long before they were recognized as

LEADERS OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

It was an age when in that locality Democracy and whisky were much more synonymous terms than they are even now. Robert at this time had all the impetuous enthusiasm of boyhood. He was open, frank, free, the head of every frolic, the leader in every enterprise. When he drank it was in and with a crowd, whom he enchanted with his talk, his wit, and his fondness for repartee. There is a general impression that at this time he was greatly dissipated. It is true that many a wise one shook his head and feared that this young man was going to perdition. But it was more the fear of what he would do in the future than of what he was doing in the present.

THE EFFORT OF HIS LIFE,

however, was to make him a total abstinence man eventually. He took a horror of stimulants of every sort. Even then, in his cups, he was a brilliant, erratic genius, and the freaks of what he did and what he said are scattered all over the traditions of this period. He was through it all a hard student, and he has always been and is to-day

AN OMNIVOROUS READER.

But at this time his memory was so retentive, his understanding so quick, his imagination so glowing, and his wit so ready and apt, that many of his friends were deceived into thinking him less deep than his brother Clark.

In 1860 Robert was nominated for Congress against Bill Kellogg. It was a hopeless contest for "Bob." The district was strongly against him. His opponent was an old politician with a large acquaintance, and was well versed in the arts of campaigning. Bob conducted his part of the campaign as if it were a vague frolic; and yet on the stump he displayed qualities that astonished alike his friends and his enemies. He tore Bill Kellogg's arguments in pieces, worsted him in every debate, out-talked and out-argued him. Running on the Democratic ticket, he went far beyond his opponent in denouncing slavery, and solemnly avowed that "rather than interfere between any human being in his efforts to secure his liberty, I would be condemned to be chained in the lowest depths of hell." Bob was beaten, and it was

THE LAST TIME HE EVER RAN FOR AN OFFICE.

In 1862 he went to war as Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. A campaign of a year and a half sickened him of Democracy, and he came out and denounced it. Clark was selected as the successor of Owen Lovejoy in Congress. Bob remained at home and practiced law. In 1866 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State by Gov. Oglesby. In 1868 he was spoken of for Governor, when occurred the events narrated above. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been extraordinarily successful until the Cincinnati Convention drew him out, and he electrified the country by his nomination of Blaine. Since then his career has been one of national interest.

His great literary work is his book containing his lectures, in which he gives vent to his religious views. As expressed Mr. Ingersoll has as yet not well defined his belief. He seems to be busy in tearing down the old notions of others. He doesn't believe in the Calvinistic God, and the doctrine of hell seems to have filled him with abhorrence.

In 1863 he married, Miss Eva Parker, the daughter of a farmer of Groveland, Tazewell County, Ill.,

A RARE WOMAN IN ANY AGE.

She best fills the description of King Lemuel,—the prophecy that his mother taught him. "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her." An affectionate, tender, true-hearted, and loving woman, she transformed the reckless, careless, heedless young man into a great-souled, strong-brained, versatile, and pure-minded man. Two daughters are the result of this union. Few households equal this in strong but tender affection, manifested simply and naturally, without affectation and without concealment. No allurement of office could ever detach him from the woman he loves. When he goes on the lone journey

THEY ALWAYS ACCOMPANY HIM.

Together they went to Europe; together they made the campaign in Maine and New York. Such a perfect union of "two souls with but a single thought" is exceedingly rare. Nor is her's the masculine intellect that partakes of all his triumps and drives him forward because she is ambitious. Dress and society, and place and position, are things she cares as little for as he does. In intellect she doesn't strive to be his peer, but in all womanly qualities, in devotion to him, in wifely regard in the domestic virtues, she surpasses most women, as much as in masculine strength and vigor he surpasses most men, and he repays this affection with a constancy, a care, and attention, a delicate deference to her wishes, and a loyal devotion in her that reveals the ideal lover of the romantic school. There is, however, in all this

NO SENTIMENTALITY AND NO "GUSH."

About this household there is no artificiality and no reserve. In this family one is expected to say exactly what one thinks. There is no flattery, no awe, and no blunt brusqueness. It is a household, every member of which leads an open, free, frank, joyous life, with confidence in himself and security to others. Parker Pillsbury, the old apostle of Abolitionism, came West and took up his residence with them for a week. We asked him what he thought of it. He answered with uplifted hands: "I never saw anything like it. It's a perfect atmosphere of love from the head of the family down. Even the horse enters into and seems to appreciate it."

Such are some of the salient points in the life of a man who will rank as one of the great orators of the world. They have been given against his wish, but great men, like the sun and stars, belong, not to themselves, but to all time, and they must perforce lay aside a portion of their individuality and stand before the public as they are; for who in these days shall escape the penetrating pencil of the newspaper fiend?

E. F. BALDWIN, Editor El Paso *Journal*.

TWEED.

"The Boss" Conviction Only Secured by Immense Labor---The Way in Which an Honest Jury Was Secured---His Movements After His Escape.

New York Tribune, Oct. 8.

Many Democratic papers have repeatedly asserted that some Republican campaign plot is concealed under the capture and return to this country of William M. Tweed at this particular time; and doubtless suspicions and fears will be intensified by the simultaneous capture of Tweed's confidential agent, Elbirt A. Woodward, at Chicago. It has even been asserted that Tweed was to make serious charges calculated to embarrass Democratic candidates on national and State tickets, and these charges have been denounced in advance as false. The national authorities here, to whom Tweed will be delivered on his arrival, have been careful to keep secret the political purposes for which they propose to use Tweed, but they leave all who make inquiries under the impression that there are to be some revelations, and that they will be damaging to the Democrats. It is possible, however, that the only political use to which Tweed can be put is a legitimate and proper one. It will undoubtedly be shown that the Democratic authorities who held Tweed were very careless to permit him to escape, and that subsequently they made no serious efforts to capture him, while on the other hand the Republican officials who convicted him were very active in tracking him down, pursuing him so closely as to drive him to flight to Cuba, thence to Spain, and there reclaiming him in the absence of an extradition-treaty with Spain through Republican diplomacy at Washington.

The true story of the manner in which Tweed was convicted has never been told, and probably never will be in all its details. But is required not only the strict rules of law, but special legislation and the shrewdest detective skill and the largest body of detectives probably ever employed on any case, to convict him finally of misdemeanor, even though he put in no defense whatever. After the failure of the first two second trials, some of the jurors having been corrupted in each case, it became apparent to those prosecuting the Ring that it was not only necessary to watch every juror, but to change by law the method of selecting the jury. Previous to the third trial the law made the first two jurors selected by the Court the "triers" of the others; that is, the first two decided upon the qualifications and impartiality of the others. The law was rushed through the Legislature making the Justice presiding the judge of the qualifications of all the twelve jurors, and authorizing him to set aside any juror, even though acceptable to both sides. The Tweed case came before Judge Davis, and he scrutinized the jury with such care that it was made up only of very intelligent men. It was said at the time that it was one of the most intelligent juries ever selected in this city by other than the "struck" process.

But a system had to be organized also by which the counsel could be informed concerning the persons called for examination as jurors, the jurors when finally selected, and the court officers who had them in charge. This was necessary to prevent friends of Tweed from getting on the jury, and also to prevent any approaches by his agents to the corruption of the jurors. A scheme was devised, and its details intrusted to Henry L. Clinton. To carry it out, something like fifty or sixty persons were employed, many of whom were special detectives from the Department at Washington, unknown to New York Ring men, and a majority of whom were young lawyers of this city, who, it is believed, volunteered their services as detectives. At any rate, fully fifty detectives watched the jury and the court-officers in charge of them from the beginning to the end of the long trial. Whenever at the beginning of the trial a panel of jurors was drawn by the Sheriff and County Clerk, lists were immediately furnished to Mr. Clinton, who set the detectives under his direction upon the work of searching before the opening of court next day all that it was possible to obtain of the antecedents of those called. All facts discovered were reported to Mr. Clinton, by whose clerks they were entered in a book, alphabetically arranged. This book figured in court as the "Black Book," and the use made of it was a great mystery and a source of much trouble to Tweed and his counsel, who were totally blinded to it. The prosecuting counsel consulted it every time a new man was called, and the acquaintance which it gave them with the juror enabled them to examine him in such a way as to justify the Court in rejecting him if thought unfit. In this way several of Tweed's numerous friends were disposed of without resort to the peremptory challenge." In collecting this information the Washington and the amateur detectives used every means possible, making inquiry of friends and neighbors of the jurors summoned, and even of their families. At times they pretended to be agents of Tweed and suggested to the jurors that they might "make a good thing of getting on the Tweed jury." In many instances the telegraph was used. Among others called was an old gentleman who will be remembered as having created great amusement by reference to himself as "the great American juror." His history from childhood in Cleveland and in this city was investigated, the telegraph being used freely. He was found perfectly unexceptionable in all respects but one: On a visit to Greenwich one summer he had dined with Tweed at the American Club. He was rejected on that account alone. From this fact it can be seen that the examination was of the strictest. In fact, the main effort of the prosecution was directed to the selection of a perfectly honest jury. It was known from the experience of the first trials that Tweed would put in no evidence in defense, and hence it was claimed by the prosecution at the time that conviction was sure to follow if a true jury was obtained. During the rest of the trial after the jury was selected, the detectives attached to watched the jurors and court officers in their movements to and from the court-room, and effectually prevented any communication between them and Tweed's agents.

The manner of the escape of Tweed from the hands of the Sheriff is still a mystery outside the State Department at Washington and the American Legation at Madrid. The charge d'affaires at Madrid, Airey A. Adee, who by the way is a nephew of John Graham of this city, Tweed's lawyer on the trial at which he was convicted, took full particulars of Tweed's movements from the time when he left New York, and has already forwarded his report to Washington. The full details are, of course, still a secret, but enough is known to warrant the statement that Tweed was in the city for some weeks after his disappearance from Ludlow Street Jail. The sharp pursuit of him by the United States detectives, under direction of District-Attorney Phelps, compelled him finally to put to sea in a yacht, which landed him in Cuba. He made his way to Havana, and his presence there soon became known to the United States Consul, who reported the fact to Secretary Fish at Washington. The Secretary immediately directed the Consul to arrest Tweed, and steps were taken to this end; but Tweed, becoming aware of the efforts making, left Havana for Santiago, and subsequently sailed in the Carmen for Spain. Mr. Cushing was informed of this fact, and Mr. Adee, on the former's sailing for home, took ample precautions and secured Tweed on board the vessel.

Tweed's friends here say that he will never expose any of his former confederates. His brother Richard, his son William, Mr. Tweed, Jr., known as "the General," and Foster Dewey, his former Secretary, who meet almost daily at the Hoffman House, laugh at the idea "Tweed's talking." The contents of his trunks which were seized at Vigo may reveal many dark secrets, but they say he will reveal none. The papers have been forwarded under seal by Mr. Adee to Washington, and will be carefully examined before being made public. Tweed's brother, son, and former Secretary are represented as saying that the William Hunt captured with Tweed is not W. H. King, but is a young man whom Tweed has had as a personal follower for years; that he found him originally on board a boat in the East River, and, taking a fancy to him, has kept him since that time about his person. The King brothers are said to be still in British Columbia, and it is thought that Woodward's purpose was to join them.

Henry C. Genet was in the city a few evenings ago. He has not been more than fifty miles from the city since his escape from the Sheriff, and has repeatedly visited it.

EDINBURG.

Tenement-House Life---Shocking Condition of the Pauper Population.

Correspondence New York Graphic.

EDINBURG, Aug. 28.—"You've a beautiful town," said I to a prominent citizen of literary proclivities, who was hurrying out of town to escape from the Albert Memorial celebration.

"Aye, beautiful enough," he replied, "if you look on the outside, but it's a whited sepulchre and nothing else. There's a deal of wickedness hidden away."

"I thought you Scotch were highly moral people," I rejoined.

"And so we are. It's the Irish that come over here and make mischief."

How the Scotch hate their Celtic neighbors! There is no love thrown away upon the English. The conquered are not in the habit of wasting much affection on their conquerors, and nothing enrages a Scotchman more than to be taken for an Englishman; but he remembers that Scotland gave England a King, and that the Queen of Great Britain passes most of her time in the Highlands, dooming Ministers and dispatch-agents to thirty-six hours of hard railroad travel in order to obtain an audience with the head of the Government.

I did not dream the feeling of nationality was so strong until I faced it, yet it pales into nothingness when compared with the intense animosity towards the Irish.

Desirous of learning whether the vice of Edinburg was due to a foreign element, I made inquiries, and had placed in my hands a pamphlet published in 1859 by the well-known booksellers, Edmonston & Douglas and written by the author of "The Englishwoman in America." Therein I learned a different story. The writer had visited the worst slums of London, Birmingham, Quebec, New York, and other towns in both Europe and America, and solemnly declares that there are strata of misery and moral degradation under the shadow of St. Giles' crown and within sight of John Knox's house more concentrated and unspoken than are to be met elsewhere. In this opinion the Rev. R. Maguire, Rector of St. James', Clerkenwell, concurs. Here, the very core of vicious wretchedness is the High street, with Holyrood Palace at one end, and the high-hanging, picturesque Castle at the other; with the courts of law, the Parliament House, the City Chambers, the assembly halls for both Established and Free Churches, the Cathedral, and other prominent buildings studded down the whole of its length. When the Old Town constituted the principal part of Edinburg, High street was the most aristocratic quarter. Now it is called the Via Dolorosa. Yet it is still, by necessity of position, a great thoroughfare, through which Royalty or its representative must needs pass. "Of all the dens of misery in the face of the earth, the Old Town is about the darkest and most desolate," writes the Rev. Mr. Maguire.

From a report made on the condition of the poorer classes in Edinburg, issued in 1863, I learn that the population of a village is crammed into the six or seven stories of one house. These tenements are dark, dirty, and are never repaired. They are without gas or water-supply, or temporary receptacle for ashes. The only entrance to them is by one long, dark, stone stair, and they return the enormous profits to their humane owners of from 40 to 60 per cent. One roof covers a population of 240, 248, or 290 persons, living in frightful dens, unventilated, and often without direct light; 14,309 families, comprising not only the vicious and neglect, but large numbers of the poorer laboring classes. Five in single rooms, and of these single rooms 1,580 are inhabited by from six to sixteen persons. According to the preceding census, 120 of these shelters were reported to be without windows, and 900 were damp, dark cellars. In this vile way are housed 66,000 persons, or more than one-third of the population of the wonderfully beautiful town of Edinburg.

Facts are stubborn—stubbborn as John Knox, opposite whose house is the well which supplies High street with water. Under the house of the great reformer is a whisky-shop; and those who see how difficult of access is the well, and what slaves it makes of feeble or delicate women, can hardly wonder that a large percentage of the population should take more kindly to whisky than to water. "It is impossible for these people to be clean in their dwellings, clothes, or persons under present circumstances," declares the writer of "Notes on Old Edinburg." "Oh! God only knows what it is to slave after the water! It's killing me; and, in the glen we came from, the bonnie burn [stream] ran by the door." Such were the words of a poor woman sobbing at the thought of the misery about her. Mind you, all these people are Scotch, not Irish, as my friend intimated when calling Edinburg "a whited sepulchre." Many of them are as honest as they are poor. Missionaries and medical men appeal to the rich in vain. The same houses, if gutted from cellar to roof, and supplied with water, gas, and a receptable for rubbish, would yield a certain return of from 8 to 10 per cent. Glasgow has proved that philanthropy can be made to pay by renovating Warden's Close, in the Grassmarket. The restored building, now rendered habitable to human beings, returns 14 per cent.

This is little compared with the 40 and 60 per cent wrung out of the miserable wretches in High street, Cowgate, and Canongate; but, then, it must be remembered that consols pay far less, and that the Kingdom of Great Britain has lost £300,000,000 in foreign securities that yielded more moderate interest, it seems incredible that the moneyed class of a town like Edinburg should not see the duty and the right-eous speculation that lie next them.

Think of a respectable artisan, with a family of young children, being obliged to occupy a miserable apartment from the windows of which could be seen three debased women sitting in broad daylight absolutely nude! "What can I hope for my bairns," said the artisan, "when they can't get a breath of fresh air without seeing such as you? I'd rather they were in their graves than grow up here!"

Do you marvel that these unfortunate creatures call themselves "God-forgotten," and that a third of the population of God-fearing Edinburg never enter a church? Bear in mind that, out of 145 families visited by missionaries, 143 were Scotch; so Ireland is not the cause of this plague-spot.

This third of Edinburg's population is declared to be more drunken and more dirty than the dangerous classes elsewhere, and to be sapping Scottish nationality.

"Is it God's elect ye are seeking here?" shrieked a frightful old hag at a woman-missionary. "It's the devil's elect you'll find!"

"Do you think the missionary would dare to mock me by telling me of God's love! Could he have the face to do it *here*?

The Tribune.

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Lake Shore, foot of Adams street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 72 Monroe-st.—Stated convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the M. P. and M. E. Degree. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday the price of greenbacks was the highest recorded since July, 1874, namely, 91¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

England is not altogether without consolation for the failure of peace negotiations in the East. She has just shipped 15,000,000 cartridges to the Turkish Government. The bill amounts to about $375,000, and it is presumed the goods were sent c. o. d.

The reception of Senator BLAINE at Cleveland Saturday evening was the most imposing political demonstration in point of numbers that ever occurred in that city. It is estimated that over 20,000 people participated, and it was noticed that in the monster torchlight procession a large number of solid business men marched in line and carried a torch for the first time in their lives. The Republicans confidently count upon relegating Congressman PAYNE to private life by a majority of 3,000.

JEFF DAVIS has been heard from in reference to the Presidential contest. He writes from London that he has great hopes of the election of TILDEN, whose elevation to the Presidency would be the signal for a general return to America of the Confederate exiles now in England, who will all be on hand at the inauguration, delighted to meet old friends in Washington. Under the new and improved state of things DAVIS himself would, he says, reside permanently in Washington, ready to take such a position in the Democratic Administration as the Solid South should demand for its former chieftain.

Another important defection from the ranks of the Independent-Greenbackers is announced in our Washington dispatches. Col. A. E. REDSTONE, who was a delegate to the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis and a member of the National Executive Committee, approves of the step taken by ANSON WOLCOTT in withdrawing from the canvass, and has written a letter to the soft-money Republicans of Indiana urging them to leave off playing into the hands of the Democracy and give their united support to Gen. HARRISON, the Republican candidate for Governor. Col. REDSTONE'S reasons for advising this course are identical with those which prompted Mr. WOLCOTT'S withdrawal,—a firm conviction of the utter hopelessness of the Independent movement in Indiana, and a decided unwillingness to assist indirectly in bringing about the success of the treacherous Democracy.

What time Gen. MCCLELLAN is busily engaged in Ohio making speeches in behalf of his friend TILDEN and Reform, the New York *Times* gives to the world a scrap of history in connection with the moth-exterminator contract, which was inquired into with indifferent success by a Democratic Investigating Committee last winter. The *Times* has furnished some information which the Committee failed to develop, or at least to make public, showing that in 1873 Gen. MCCLELLAN received during four months something over $4,000 for his services in pushing the COWLES & BRUSA moth-exterminator for use by the War Department in the preservation of army clothing. Gen. MCCLELLAN, being at this time a private citizen, and in no way connected with the army, had a perfect right to operate as a lobbyist for army contracts, and it is only on account of the efforts to cover up the matter that an appearance of crookedness is given to it. If everything about it was straight and legitimate, it is difficult to understand why so much pains should be taken to convey the false impression that the money paid to Gen. MCCLELLAN was in reward for his efforts to secure the introduction of the moth-exterminator in Europe, in the face of documentary evidence directly to the contrary. In the interest of Reform it might be well for Gen. MCCLELLAN to explain the apparent partnership in the lobbying business between himself and his father-in-law, Inspector-General MARCY, and the profitable relations they seem to have enjoyed with the then Secretary of War, Gen. BELKNAP.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier Saturday, with a fair business in grain. Mess pork closed 5@10c per brl lower, at $16.50 for October and $15.00 seller the year. Lard closed a shade easier, at $10.30 for October and $9.37½ for the year. Meats were steady, at 7½c for summer shoulders, boxed, 9c for do short ribs, and 9½c for do short clears. Lake freights were more active, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. High-wines were firm, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 3½c lower, at $1.06½ for October and $1.07½ for November. Corn closed 1c lower, at 42½c cash and 42½c for November. Oats closed ½@¾c lower, at 33½c cash or seller November. Rye was 1½c lower, at 60@61c. Barley closed higher, at 89c for October and 86c for November. Hogs were in fairly active demand, and were steady at Friday's quotations, with sales at $5.55@6.20 for poor to prime. The cattle market was quiet and steady, at $2.50@5.00 for common to choice. Sheep were in light supply and in demand at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The Colorado papers of Thursday and Friday are at hand, and fully confirm the press reports that the State had been swept by the Republicans. The vote of Denver City was as follows:

ROUTT, Rep., for Governor	1,880
HUGHES, Dem., for Governor	1,501
Republican majority	379

But on all the other candidates the Republican majority was from 500 to 650. The town called after GREELEY gave ROUTT 236 majority. Two-thirds of the counties had gone Republican, and the aggregate majority was not less than 1,300. The State Senate consists of 26 members, of whom the Republicans have elected 18, perhaps 19. The House consists of 49 members, and the Republicans have elected 35 sure, by the returns published in the Denver papers of Thursday last. These results, of course, secure HAYES and WHEELER the three Electoral votes of the State. And yet the more reckless of the TILDEN papers keep gabbling about the State being still in doubt, and scold at the Associated Press agent for not sending false returns until after the election to-morrow in Indiana and Ohio.

THE MISTAKE OF THE SOUTH.

Sectionalism was one of the many grievous evils of slavery. The defense of the peculiar institution forced all the people living under its shadow into a political antagonism with all those who were not defenders of slavery. In this way the "Solid South" became arrayed against the North, and eventually forced the country into opposing sections. In the abolition of slavery one of the hopes and expectations was that the cause of sectional parties having been removed, thereafter the politics of the country would find parties divided upon some other than geographical lines. The War left the population of the South divided politically. The whites, which were in the majority, were divided between the Republican and Opposition parties, and the colored people, as a whole, were Republicans. A large body of the whites were not Democrats and had never been Democrats. Slavery being abolished, these non-Democratic whites were prepared to unite upon various issues with any party in opposition to the Democratic party. For some years these persons voted with the Republicans, and the latter party was in a majority in several States. But the old Rebel spirit and the old anti-negro prejudices were too strong. Manual labor was pronounced degrading; and the negroes demanded wages for labor which they had for a century rendered as a duty they owed to their owners. These negroes could not be reduced to involuntary labor so long as they continued to be freemen, and acting with the political party in power. The business of coercion and terrorism was begun, and eventually the whole white population, except a few persons of Northern birth, were forced into the white man's party. No white man could continue to act with the Republicans without becoming a social outcast, excluded from commercial intercourse and treated as worse than a negro. Having forced the whites into an almost unanimous hostility to the negro, the work of terrorism was then directed against the negro to force him to abandon politics. Wherever the Republicans were in a majority, as in South Carolina and Mississippi, the white line in politics was drawn by force. The pistol, the bowie-knife, shot-gun, and rifle, the lash, the torch, and the bludgeon, were brought into use. The murder and assassination of negroes was made a popular pastime. The negroes have been taught in all these Republican States that the only safety they can hope for is to abstain from politics or vote the Democratic ticket. This lesson has been improved by the rifle and the rope, negro families have been subjected to midnight visitation, and to the murder of some of the members, and no negro is permitted to speak of politics under penalty of being shot on the spot. The great end sought is the establishment of a "Solid South"; to have the sixteen Southern States united politically against the North; to have the sixteen Southern States vote solidly as "the South" in behalf of the Democratic party, and, if successful with the aid of a few Northern States, have the Government pass under the political control of the "Solid South."

The organization of sixteen States into a sectional party on the sole issue of antagonism to the political freedom of the negroes, and the completion of that solidarity of the ex-slaveholding States, by means of murder and other barbarities that rival those practiced by the Turks upon the Christians, is a revival of sectionalism in a form more repulsive than even that which existed before the War. A "Solid South" invites and compels a solid North, and out of such a division of the people there can come nothing but evil.

The successful gaining of the control of the Government through the vote of a Solid South, and by the use of violence upon the weaker class of the people of that section, will be a calamity to the South. It can have but one outcome. It will arouse the whole American people from the confidence in which they have welcomed back these ex-Rebels, and will provoke such a storm that the temporary triumph of solid sectionalism will be extremely shortlived; and in the rescue of the Government from such hands the rule of the shot-gun in politics will be effectually extinguished forever, at whatever may be the cost needed for that purpose.

The defeat of TILDEN at the coming election will be a blessing to the South. It will explode the policy of a Solid South; it will teach those people that their material interests, their peace and prosperity, rest in a cordial affiliation with the people of the North. The North has its Democrats and its Republicans, and there is no attempt here to extinguish either party by the shot-gun or the rifle. There are tens of thousands of persons of foreign birth, comparative strangers, who are naturalized and added to our voting population annually, but no attempt is made by violence, or by intimidation of any kind, to compel these to vote with any political party. The South must learn that the Northern people never have, and never will submit to have, elections decided by violence, nor by compelling men to abstain from voting, or voting a particular way, under the penalty of being slaughtered by wholesale. That practice may prevail in Mexico and other Spanish-American States, but can never be tolerated in the United States, and the obtaining possession of the Government by such means would be the death-knell of the party or the section guilty of such an enormity against the freedom of elections.

The theory that no Republican party can be permitted to exist in the Southern States because it is hostile to the liberties of the people, and that all persons offering or attempting to vote for Republicans render themselves subject to death, is one of those atrocities that exceed even the re-establishment of slavery. The citizen of Mississippi has the same right, moral and legal, to be a Republican, to advocate the election of Republicans, and to vote for Republicans, that the citizen of Vermont has to be a Democrat, or a Republican, or a Greenbacker, or a member of any other party. The theory of a "Solid South" rests upon the forcible prohibition and extermination of all opposition to the White-Line supremacy, and the election of TILDEN, and the formal triumph of the White-Line supremacy, will make the South a desert. It will annihilate freedom; will install violence in absolute power; will destroy labor, expel capital, and will reduce these States to the condition of the Mexican provinces ruled by cut-throats and adventurers. The defeat of TILDEN will explode this theory. It will bring these people face to face with the realities of their situation. It will disintegrate the Solid South. It will emancipate the free whites as in North Carolina, and enable them to divide on party lines as at the North, the negroes taking sides according to their predilections, and thus becoming lost as a distinctive party. If the colored people are largely below the whites in education and general political intelligence, that furnishes no reason for exterminating them. Thousands of persons exercise the right of suffrage in all the Northern States who are no more qualified intellectually for the duty than are the blacks, but we do not hang them, nor shoot them, nor expel them from the polls, nor burn their houses, nor subject their wives and children to violence. Let the South erect school-houses; the more deficient the negroes are intellectually, the greater the necessity for schools. They stand more in need of schools than the whites, and the safety of both races is to be best promoted by elevating them in all that pertains to an intelligent exercise of the duties of citizenship. Let the whites overcome the ignorance of the blacks by educating them. A small annual tax for schools will accomplish a political regeneration and enlightenment more rapidly and more effectually than the shot-gun or the revolver. The negro who votes from an educated and intelligent consideration of his duty will prove a better, and wiser, and more valuable citizen than the man who votes under the coercion of the rifle, or to save his little family from outrage. The defeat of TILDEN will be a blessing to the South, because it will break up the policy of force, and substitute reason and justice. It will destroy sectionalism. It will create new parties, composed on both sides of whites and blacks. It will place the two races on better terms. Education in time will accomplish much. Peace and security prevailing, migration to the South will take there new people with industrious habits, with enterprise and capital, and the North and the South will attain a greater degree of homogeneity than can ever be hoped for with a "Solid South" arrayed against a Solid North.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROCLAMATION.

The rapid and dangerous growth of the old Rebel element in South Carolina has at last resulted in a formal proclamation by Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, threatening to call upon the President for aid to preserve peace and order within the State if the Democratic Rifle Clubs are not disbanded. The call is timely and imperative. It has come none too soon. It must be enforced without fear or favor. The circumstances of the case will show that it was inevitable, and that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has only fulfilled his simple duty in announcing his determination to appeal to the General Government to step in and protect life and property.

South Carolina is virtually in a state of war. A powerful mob of ex-Rebel soldiers, White-Liners, and Ku-Klux has been organized upon a military basis. It numbers 20,000 men under the general command of BUTLER, the hero of the Hamburg massacre, and is subdivided into smaller companies called Rifle Clubs. These clubs are armed with guns and revolvers. They have been regularly officered and have daily drill. Daily reports are made by subordinates to their superiors. In every regard they are a military organization, formed in direct disregard of the State statutes. The law is explicit on this point. It provides that "there shall be no military organizations or formations for the purpose of arming, drilling, exercising the manual of arms, or military maneuvres, not authorized under this chapter (as a part of the National Guard) and by the Commander-in-Chief, and any violations of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished with imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of the Court." No one, unless he be a knave or a fool, will contend that this military organization of ex-Rebel soldiers is not a direct violation of the laws, and that these 20,000 Confederates deserve the punishment provided by the law. The immediate objects of these Rifle Clubs may be learned from their acts. There is a Republican majority in the State of nearly 80,000, and to overcome this majority these ex-Rebels have armed and formed themselves into unlawful military companies. They have been on the war-path for several weeks, mainly patrolling the strong Republican districts and maintaining fortified camps in such Republican cities as Columbia and Charleston. The Columbia *Union-Herald* says: "We see the City of Columbia occupied by armed men, quartered at different points, couriers detailed to make reports, officers giving orders, and secret arrangements made, without the knowledge or sanction of the Mayor of the city or the Sheriff of the county." They are engaged in the constant work of terrifying and intimidating negroes. They are breaking up Republican meetings at every point where they are announced. At Hamburg, Aiken, Ellenton, and numerous other places, they have killed and wounded many unarmed, defenseless Republicans. They have driven negroes from their homes who would not consent to join Democratic clubs or vote for TILDEN. They have terrorized the courts so that the negro butchers cannot be punished. BUTLER, who shot down the Hampton prisoners in cold blood, has not yet been tried because his mob has defied the courts to try him. They have packed juries or intimidated them so that the Democratic murderers cannot be indicted. No man's life or property is safe who dares to avow Republican sentiments. No law of the State can be enforced. The civil officers dare not carry them out for fear of being murdered. They dare not even call for troops for fear they may be shot down when the troops are gone. The orderly, law-abiding people of the State find themselves unable to protect themselves and powerless to save their persons or their property. In this emergency they have appealed to the Governor of the State for help, and the Governor has issued his formal proclamation, which sets forth the alarming statement that "it has become impracticable, in his judgment, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial process the laws of the State within certain counties." The civil authorities being powerless in the premises, he gives these Rifle Clubs three days in which to disband, and, failing to do this, after exhausting his own powers, he will call upon the Government of the United States. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN could do no less under the circumstances without failing to do his duty. There is no doubt of the unlawful character of these organizations. There is no doubt they are terrorizing the State and have committed many murders. There is no doubt that the lives and property of a majority of the people of South Carolina are insecure, and that they are powerless to protect them. They have appealed to the State Executive for help, and he has replied in the only possible way that was left for him. If the Rebels fail to throw down their arms in the three days granted them, and to conduct themselves as peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and if the State authorities are powerless, then the United States must step in and disband and disarm the Rebels and protect the people. Any other course would be a recognition of an act of rebellion against the laws of South Carolina, which forbid such organizations, and of the laws of the United States, which guarantee every man the right of a citizen. Let the work be done thoroughly and promptly.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS.

At the recent Indianapolis gathering of so-called soldiers and sailors there were, undoubtedly, some Union soldiers who fought in the War of the Rebellion, and went there as soldiers in behalf of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. To such men we have a word to say. In the first place, we would commend to them the following extract from a public speech, made by Mr. HAYES in 1861:

> Judge MATTHEWS and I have agreed to go into the service for the War,—if possible, into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him, which he said were his own, that this was a just and necessary War, and that it demanded the whole power of the country; that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to be killed in the course of it, rather than to live through and after it without taking part in it.

As an offset to this, we take the following extract from a speech made by Mr. TILDEN at the Tweddle Hall Convention in Albany, N. Y., in the same year, as officially reported in the Albany *Argus*, his organ:

> He argued strongly against coercion, showing the strength and resources of the Southern States, and reasoning that self-interest, if no higher motives, should deter us from plunging into a civil war that cannot fail to prove disastrous to us as a nation, and to bring poverty and suffering on our own citizens.
>
> He declared that he, for one, would resist, under any and all circumstances, the use of force to coerce the South into the Union.

We earnestly commend these two extracts to the class of soldiers of whom we have spoken, and, after reading them, we would ask them the question, How they could neglect the bold, manly, patriotic utterances of the Republican General and go to Indianapolis as soldiers in the interests of the man who openly proclaimed that he would resist the use of force to coerce the South into the Union; in other words, that he would resist the Union army? We would ask them, What did Mr. TILDEN do by word or by deed in defense of this country or in sympathy with the soldiers that those who served in the army should enrol themselves as soldiers and veterans in Democratic clubs to glorify TILDEN? What has TILDEN done for the soldier? Will some soldier tell us?

If he has done nothing for the soldier, did they go to Indianapolis to signify that fact? Did they go there to make a public acknowledgement of their error? Did they go there to ask pardon for having been soldiers, and having coerced the South into the Union? We will put upon record for the sake of these soldiers a few facts bearing upon the relations of TILDEN to the soldiers. Ex-Gov. UNDERWOOD, of Vermont, who has known TILDEN for twenty years, recently said in a speech:

> I heard him declare, in conversation with myself near the close of the War, that every man of the United States army that marched across Southern soil was a trespasser, and liable to suit for damages in an action for trespass! I asked him if he undertook to talk such treason as that, and if it was his opinion, as a lawyer, that this Government could enlist men, put arms in their hands, and send them to the protection of the Government against Rebels, and then furnish tribunals to try its own soldiers as trespassers—and he said it was.

Was it for the above reason that these soldiers went to Indianapolis?

Mr. DANIEL P. JONES, an agent of the United States Christian Commission during the War, made the following statement under oath:

> During the time when the United States Christian Commission was in existence, and about September of 1863, whose mission it was to furnish supplies of provisions and medicine to the sick and wounded soldiers (I then holding an appointment under said Commission), Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was waited on by me and solicited to aid, when the said S. J. TILDEN made in substance the following reply: "I would rather see all the soldiers starve to death than to give them one cent;" and the said S. J. TILDEN did not contribute.

Was it for the above reason that these soldiers went to Indianapolis?

The Rev. E. W. FLOWERS, of Detroit, who lost a leg in the service, called upon TILDEN in 1867 to procure his influence to be retained in a small office which he held in New York City. After presenting a letter, Mr. FLOWERS says:

> Mr. TILDEN read the letter, and then asked me if I were a Democrat. I replied in the negative. He inquired again. "Will you vote the Democratic ticket this fall and work in your district for the party?" I answered that I could not. In a sneering kind of tone he asked what claim I had on him for the place. I stated in reply that I had acquired considerable valuable experience in my particular branch of the civil service; that I had been instrumental in detecting, on more than one occasion, attempted frauds on the Government, thereby saving the Government several thousands of dollars; and that my work had been done in a satisfactory manner. Added to this, I said: "I fought to sustain the Government under which you are now living in peace and prosperity, and suffered the loss of a leg, as you can see (I was then on crutches): certainly I might have a chance to earn my living in the civil service after this." Mr. TILDEN flew into a violent passion. With the most terrible profanity he cursed me for having gone to the War, said it served me right, and pity I hadn't lost both legs.

Was it for the above reason that these soldiers went to Indianapolis?

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal*, a Democratic paper, recently said:

> In 1864, just after the battle of the Wilderness, a party of gentlemen were assembled in a room at Willard's, and in the course of an animated conversation one of them used the following language: "Gentlemen, the mistake we made was that we did not turn MCCLELLAN with his fine army on Washington and clean out the whole thing," meaning the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. The man who gave utterance to this patriotic remark was SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Was it for the above reason that these soldiers went to Indianapolis? If not for any of these reasons, what was it that called them there in the capacity of soldiers? After reading the statements of HAYES and TILDEN, we would ask these soldiers if they do not see that they have stultified themselves and falsified their records? If they are going to support TILDEN, let them place that support upon some other ground. Let them say that they support him as a matter of personal policy, because they hope to get office, because they think he is a reformer, or because they fancy he may improve the condition of the country. Above all things, let them not place that support upon his War record or upon their records as soldiers. The nomination of TILDEN was an insult to the memory of every soldier who died in the South, as it is an insult to the patriotism and courage of every Northern soldier who has survived the War.

THE WESTWARD MARCH OF PANIC.

The financial crisis has been communicated along with the other diseases of civilization to the barbarian world, and is now plaguing the Asiatics. The most dolorous accounts come by every mail from India and China of the condition of business and finances. This is a most interesting spectacle. In antiquity, there were no panics, and China and India are antiquity preserved in a social petrifaction to the present day. For a panic to rage through the commercial world of the Orient is as unnatural and untimely as the small-pox that the highly-civilized Caucasian carries with him into new lands to obliterate the savages who cannot be tamed. It is one of the fond dreams of English philosophers that the mysterious principle of progress that has fermented till now only the European and American leaven is to be communicated through England's Indian Empire to the swarming and non-progressive millions of Asia. The Englishmen have succeeded to perfection in reproducing the phenomena of panics. So far as this goes, it gives a scientific basis to the hope that the community of origin that Science has demonstrated to exist between the people of India and Europe may make practicable the introduction there of new methods of thought, life, business, and society that have come among other primitive peoples only to destroy them.

The present feature most widely diffused and most common to all civilized communities is commercial depression,—hard times, crises,—and Asia has it as bad as any. The Rangoon correspondent of the London *Times* draws a most gloomy picture of the state of affairs in that province. Blank despair pervades the Empire. Native and foreign merchants find the profit of their occupation gone. In China nearly every mail brings news of a similar depression. The fluctuation of the price of silver has disturbed business all through Asia, but, after all, that is only the oscillation of a medium, and business accommodates itself to those changes much more readily and perfectly than is popularly supposed. The real trouble in Asia is that the Europeans who dominate in India and trade in China, have brought with them their methods, and their methods have brought with them the usual periodical result of panic, to say nothing of the sympathetic effects of the depression in the Western World. The Hindoos show great aptitude in putting on European fashions, and the native merchants and bankers of Calcutta and Bombay are in as much trouble as any of their European prototypes. This must be the last wave of the panic. The tide that first turned in Austria and Germany, and then swept through England and the United States, and has now reached India and China, must have spent its force. This is the final eddy. The ebb is changing to flood already in this country, whose conditions are such that its recovery must come first. It is to be hoped that the Asiatic, after sharing the bad times of the Caucasian, will participate in this change for the better, and it can do no harm to remark incidentally that the geographical distribution of the panic, which has encircled the world, makes up-hill work of the argument that the party in power in this country has created the crisis that is now disappearing.

For many years Indianapolis was a strong Republican city, giving as high as three to four thousand majority during the War. Beginning in 1871-'2 the party became torn by faction fights, and divided upon side issues, and at last allowed the city to be captured on a temperance and greenback issue by the Democrats. After the people had tried Democratic rule for two or three years they became exceedingly tired of it, and like their brethren in this city became impatient to shake it off. Last spring they healed up their quarrels, laid aside their prohibition and greenback side issues, and united in solid phalanx to overthrow the Democratic bummer rule which was plundering and disgracing the Capital of the State. The contest was sharp, hot, and decisive. The Democrats being in power had control of the Common Council, Mayor, police, and polling-places; but the Republican Vigilance Committees protected the ballot-boxes, prevented repeating and stuffing, secured an honest election, and, as a result, won a splendid victory, rolling up a majority of 4,314 on a total vote of nearly 17,000. The vote to-morrow will probably reach between 19,000 and 20,000, as the city contains over 100,000 inhabitants. Each side is doing its best, and no legal vote will remain unpolled. If there is a fair election and no repeating, or ballot-box stuffing, or fan-tail-ticket tricks practiced, the Republican majority will probably be somewhere between 5,000 and 6,000, or 1,000 larger than that given last spring.

There seems to be some apprehension of fighting between the Irish and the negroes. The former last spring, during the election riots, with the assistance of the police, killed several of the Republican blacks and wounded a large number. A very bitter feeling has existed there between the races ever since, and it will require cool and careful handling to prevent a re-enactment of similar bloody scenes to-morrow: but we think the present police arrangements will keep the Celts and Africans from coming into collision, and insure a peaceful election.

Yesterday's *Times* had another dismal groan over what the able editor believes to be the impending defeat of his party in Indiana to-morrow. The tone of the article is distracting and almost heart-rending. In casting about for excuses, the able editor hits on hypothetical "fraud and violence" which he declares the terrible Republicans intend to practice against the timid, fearful Democratic goslings. "The voting-places are to be seized," says the able but scared editor, and the innocent Democratic Irish lambs are to be arrested or driven from the polls by clouds of ferocious and bloodthirsty Republican negroes! The very able but excessively demoralized editor of the *Times* draws this fearful picture of the existing state of things in Indianapolis at last advices from WILKIE:

> The local police in Indianapolis has been reinforced by a battalion of negroes, doubtless imported from Kentucky, and mustered into the service for the purpose of making their official character a cover for fraudulent voting. The insolence of this mob of city and Federal hirelings is in the last degree exasperating, as the exercise of the authority accompanying it is tyrannical and oppressive. No White-League intimidation practiced on negroes at the South has been more brutal than that attempted by these bloody-shirt Ku-Klux upon white men in the heart of the peaceful Commonwealth of Indiana.

All this is very sad, and interferes greatly with the peaceable and patriotic intentions of the fan-tail ticket-peddlers and ballot-box stuffers imported into the State on the 5th inst., from Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago, in the guise of "sailors and soldiers."

But the able editor before laying down his pen seems to have reasoned a little, and offers this consolation and hope to his bewildered readers:

> The Tildenites appear to be thoroughly organized, and their calm bearing in the presence of a most exciting crisis is considered, no doubt truthfully, an indication of confidence in their own strength, and of a fixed determination that every citizen shall be protected in the exercise of his lawful rights by lawful means, and that only the votes legally deposited in the ballot-boxes next Tuesday shall be counted out of them.

The able editor of the *Times* has sent over his confidential man, his FIDUS ACHATES, so to speak, to Indianapolis, to post him as to how the thing really stands. In his Saturday night dispatch WILKIE makes this report of matters for the *Sunday Times*. Mark what he says of the fighting material from other States who are running the Democratic canvass in that city and State:

> BILLY' HOY.
>
> INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The political furnace is getting hotter each moment. This point reflects the remainder of the State, and what is taking place here is an indication of the feverish excitement in other localities. Thus far the Republicans are showing the most heroic sagacity and strength. They are making preparations for an enormous fraudulent vote, and they are so confident and insolent that they scarcely take the trouble to conceal their operations. They are united, vigorous, and evidently acting under the inspiration of some daring and competent leader. On the other hand, the Democrats have no leadership. The State Central Committee has gone to pieces, shipwrecked on the rocky lee-shore of its incompetency and stupidity. The Chairman is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and nothing more. The Secretary is out of the city attending to anything save the political interests of the party. There is no management, no guidance, save such chance suggestion and leadership as may come from some enthusiastic volunteer. The city is full of *superb fighting material*, but there is no one to unite it, to give it shape and direction. Irreclaimable idiocy seems in the ascendent. Such management as there is *comes from other cities*, and at the present moment the men worst calculated to obstruct the progress of the compact and almost resistless Republicanism are men *who do not live in the State* and who have no other than a patriotic interest in the success of the TILDEN ticket. Probably no greater exhibit of mental inability, of imbecility, of a failure to seize an opportunity to secure success by an instant comprehension and mastery of emergencies was never before seen or known. Republicanism sweeps over the city a mighty, irresistible tide, whose waves bear an armada laden with imported votes.

According to this dispatch of WILKIE'S, the City of Indianapolis is full of "superb Democratic fighting material," that only needs bold leadership on election-day "to give it direction." The Democratic canvass, he says, "comes from other cities," and the "men who are working hardest do not live in the State." This confession is exactly what the Republicans have charged. Desperadoes, "fighting-material," ballot-box stuffers and smashers, blacklegs, pimps, and villains of the deepest dye have been sent into Indianapolis and Indiana for the express purpose of committing fraud and intimidation in behalf of the TILDEN ticket. WILKIE, it will be seen, complains bitterly that the Democratic citizens of Indianapolis have not the nerve or ability to properly utilize this splendid, imported, swell-mob material, and seems to think the State may be lost to TILDEN and reform for want of enough fighting, rioting, and ballot-box smashing and stuffing by the Democratic material from other States that are now in that city. We think it very probable.

The Republican candidates for Congress received in this city two years ago—1874—votes to the number of 19,903, and their Democratic opponents received 21,389 votes, being a majority against the Republican candidates of 1,486. At the same election, AGNEW, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, received, in the city, 25,438 votes, and TIM BRADLEY, the standing Republican candidate, got 15,951, which left a majority of 9,487 votes for the Democratic candidate. Thus it appears that while BRADLEY was snowed under by nearly 10,000 majority, the Republican Congressional candidates were beaten by less than 1,500. Availability should not be left wholly out of sight in the Republican County Convention when it comes to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. What is said here is not in the interest of any competing candidate, but solely in behalf of the Republican cause and chances of success.

Every now and then some conceited Tildenite, who thinks himself very smart, undertakes to cross-question Bob INGERSOLL, or ask him questions, while he is making a speech. As a rule they go away with a "black eye." The other day, at Winchester, Ind., and while the Colonel was addressing an enormous crowd and pouring hot shot into the enemy, he was interrupted by a Democrat with the question, Why he did not answer certain charges that were made against him by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and other Democratic papers? He paused a moment, cast his eyes upon the fellow, and then made the characteristic reply that "he had come into the State to fight the whole Democratic dog, and had no time to waste combating the fleas on its back." His questioner pursued the matter no further.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* having stated that 300 members of the Seventh Indiana were in the late procession of TILDEN soldiers in that city, two officers of the regiment publish the following card exposing the fiction:

> INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—*To the Editor of the Journal:* The *Sentinel* of this morning states that an organization of the Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers was in their procession yesterday. We, the undersigned members of the Seventh Regiment, certify that there was but *one* solitary representative of the Seventh Regiment in line of march, viz.: JOHN W. DAVIDSON, a deserter from Company B. We make this statement as a matter of justice to the memory of the survivors of the old Seventh.
>
> J. W. ADAMS, Second Lieutenant Co. B.
> WM. S. ODELL, Sergeant Co. B.

The New York *Tribune* hits the nail on the head thusly:

> Gov. TILDEN'S friends were right, after all. There is a "revulsion" in Illinois, but it is of a curious kind. Mr. LEWIS STEWARD, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is in a state of revolt against the party managers. He desires to mount the stump and air his remarkable financial doctrines. His managers say he must not do it, for if he does there won't be any need of an election, for the whole population will vote the Republican ticket. They tell Mr. STEWARD that he must stay at home, and not go anywhere or say anything unless by their permission. Hence the "revulsion." The chances are that the muzzled candidate will escape, for he is one of those men who would rather die than be denied the right to "agitate" his ideas.

The Peoria *Democrat* is a little rough on the 500 leading Democrats in this city, headed by Judge DICKEY, who petitioned the President to reduce the sentence of the whisky-crooks. It says:

> When a man signs a petition asking for the pardon of a whisky-thief, he should "dry up" his abuse of them, and best of all a Democrat. Here we are charging home the rascality, corruption, and stealing of big Republicans, and it is flaunted in our faces that big Democrats sign petitions for their pardon. When will the fools all die off? The only reason under God's heavens why big Democrats are asked to sign such petitions, is to stop the mouths of others when they charge home their villainies. *To split the enemy's gun.*

"Among the losses of the TILDEN brothers during the War," says the Bennington, Vt., *Banner*, "was a cargo of medicines, captured while attempting to run the blockade into a Southern port, during the War, and confiscated by the United States Government. The TILDENS afterward sued Gen. BEN BUTLER personally for the capture and confiscation, and Gov. S. J. TILDEN was attorney against BUTLER and the Government to recover pay for the lost medicines of his brothers. The TILDENS were beaten."

When the case of JARVIS LORD, the swindling New York canal contractor, came up at Albany last Monday, the representative of Attorney-General FAIRCHILD, the legal adviser of Gov. TILDEN, moved to put it over for the term. This is canal "reform" with a vengeance!

Suit has been instituted in the United States District Court of New York against FRANK LESLIE, to recover $100,000, for alleged undervaluation in importations of paper. The great piratical publisher is an ardent supporter of TILDEN and "reform."

PERSONAL.

Bleeding Kansas knows what the bloody-shirts is herself, and her people don't joke about it.

There is an excellent prospect of the establishment of a large aquarium in New York City.

John Dillon is delighting the rural heart in Kansas with careful performances of "Our Boys."

The New York *Sun* gives place to the report that Edwin Adams, the actor, is dying in Australia.

The Boston correspondent of THE TRIBUNE will be glad to learn that the London *Spectator* thinks Mr. George Ticknor was just a little of a prig.

It is reported that Mr. Manton Marble, formerly editor of the New York *World*, is to become the manager of a Democratic organ in San Francisco.

A Buffalo man has set out to reform the world through the agency of a journal called the *Agitator*, or Rule-of-the-Good, about the size of a sheet of note-paper.

It is reported that Mrs. House, who killed her husband, the divorce-lawyer, is soon to marry her brother-in-law. The marriage of a House divided against itself ought not to stand.

Mr. George W. Smalley, the accomplished London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who has been sojourning in this country for some weeks past, sailed for Europe Saturday.

Prince Humbert, the grandson of Victor Emmanuel, is brought up in entire ignorance of his possible future Kingship. The only foreign language he is taught is English. He is 6 years of age.

Prof. Gildersleeve, of the Johns Hopkins University, has begun a course of lectures on "Greek Lyric Poetry," and Prof. Rabillon one on "French Literature in the Seventeenth Century,"—both inviting themes.

Miss Maria Mitchell presided over the Woman's Congress at Philadelphia. A number of thoughtful papers were read, those of Mrs. Hicks on "Art Education" and Miss Sewall on the "Homes of Unmarried Women" being especially commended.

The new Governor of Georgia, elected by the Democrats, was a Confederate Brigadier-General, and in that capacity won the battle of Olustee, Fla., in February, 1864. He was graduated at Princeton College—the Alma Mater of many Southern Presbyterians—in 1844.

The London *Times*, in reviewing Mr. Eugene Schuyler's book on Central Asia, pronounces the author one of the most accomplished of living travelers, and says that his book is the most valuable record of Central Asia yet published. Mr. Schuyler graduated at Yale College in 1859.

A gentleman of Brooklyn has come into possession of a portrait of Washington Allston at the age of 21, supposed to be from the brush of Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C. The date of the painting is put at 1800, when Allston was living in Charleston, and was an intimate friend of Fraser.

A United States Senator told George Alfred Townsend in confidence that it "made his heart sick" to see the reward which Mr. Mullett's enthusiasm and poverty were receiving from the "united blackguards" opposed to his reappointment. Enthusiasm and poverty, when endowed with a fat office, can afford to be abused.

Mr. Beecher gave an account of his Canadian tour to his people Friday evening. He had overflowing audiences in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. He pretended to be grateful to the newspapers for abusing him, as they thereby caused everybody to want to see him. He says Canada is a fine country—too fine and great to think of annexation.

The *North American Review*

FOREIGN.

All Europe Still On the Very Verge of a General War.

A Panic Prevailing in the St. Petersburg Exchange.

All Members of the Russian Militia Forbidden to Leave Home.

England Begging for Another Conference of the Powers.

Russia Arbitrary in Her Refusal to Allow Turkey to Be Represented.

Andrassy Threatens to Resign if Austria Joins with Russia.

England Sends Fifteen Milllion Bullets to the Bashi-Bazouks.

Russia Promises Roumania Independence in Return for a Desired Hospitality.

THE WAR.

WAR INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—It is stated that Russia has offered Roumania absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through Roumanian territory. The military preparations of Russia continue. It is an ugly sign that the Russian reserves have been forbidden to leave their places of residence. The public in Russia look on war as probable. A panic exists on the St. Petersburg Exchange.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Ragusa reports that Moukhtar Pasha surprised the "Montenegrins Saturday and carried three intrenched positions, but was subsequently driven back. The Montenegrins have burned Lubinje and other Turkish villages, and cut the telegraph wires between Trebinje and Mostar. The *Standard's* Belgrade special says a Russian corps of telegraphers, having a complete apparatus for field telegraphy, has been formed.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Djunis states that the Turks attempted to break through the Servian environment Friday. After making a considerable advance they were stopped, and a stubborn fight occurred, the result of which is unknown.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *News* says Osman Pasha, with 20,000 men, has taken the offensive from the direction of Saitschar. His purpose is not known.

ENGLAND'S LAST MOVE.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard*, which is confirmed by a semi-official statement in the *Post*, says: "The English Cabinet has made a formal proposal to the Powers for a conference. Russia also urges a conference. In addition to this, both Powers agree to the necessity of a month's armistice. There is, therefore, reason to hope that Russia and England are not so diametrically opposed to each other as people believe.

RUSSIA INSISTS ON EXCLUDING TURKEY

from the Conference. Austria desires that the Conference shall consist of ambassadors representing all the signatory powers. Italy and France have given their consent to the Conference. Germany's answer is expected soon."

THE PORTE'S DIGNITY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, even if the Porte admitted it, Servia, as a vassal State, could not sit with Turkey, but Montenegro, which is recognized as independent, may participate in the conference. Regarding a regular armistice, the Turk's chief objection is being obliged thus to recognize Servia as a belligerent on equal terms, but this obstacle is believed not insurmountable.

THE ARMISTICE.

M. Ristics has communicated Servia's willingness to accept an armistice of six weeks, provided a line of demarcation is drawn.

THE MUSULMAN STILL SILENT.

The official answer to the proposals of the Powers, despite all former reports, has not yet been given by the Porte.

DYING.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says that it is reported that the ex-Sultan Murad is dying.

RUSSIAN DUPLICITY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Czar's order that no more Russian officers or soldiers not on active duty be allowed leave of absence to go to Servia is not in operation. The emigration continues at the rate of 700 or 800 every week.

BRITISH HOME NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Rt.-Hon. W. E. Forster, addressing his constituents at Bradford Saturday, supported Lord Derby's action on the Eastern question, and expressed a hope that the country would support it. He said if Turkey refused England's proposals he thought circumstances might arise in which joint intervention and possibly joint occupation by Austria, Russia, and England might be demanded as a matter of duty.

WHAT ANDRASSY WILL DO.

A Vienna special to the *Daily News* reports that Bismarck has fully indorsed Andrassy's refusal of the proposal for a joint occupation of the Turkish provinces. It is absolutely certain that Andrassy will resign if occupation is resolved upon in higher quarters.

MORE BULLETS FOR CHRISTIANS.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 8.—The British steamship John Bramell cleared yesterday for Constantinople with a cargo of 15,000,000 cartridges, valued at $375,000, for the Turkish Government.

MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Correspondence New York World.

MEXICO, Sept. 17.—At the opening of Congress to-day President Ledro said:

CITIZEN DEPUTIES AND SENATORS: In compliance with a constitutional precept, to-day, the anniversary of our independence, you inaugurate the third term of your ordinary sessions. This event, which under all circumstances has a special significance, is at present of greater importance, because it reveals the power of our institutions over armed rebellion, strengthening the conviction that the nation will know how to surmount all obstacles that may oppose her progress and well-being, without doubts for the present and without fears for the future.

Our relations with the friendly foreign Powers have continued in the greatest harmony, it being a source of satisfaction that they are maintained, and each day strengthened, cultivated as they are in a spirit of justice and cordial good will.

On the termination of January of this year of the labors of the Mixed Commission, created in Washington by the Convention of the 4th of July, 1868, numerous claims remained pending, which on account of the disagreement of Commissioners were remitted to the Arbiter for his decision. As the stipulated time for the latter was relatively short, it was indispensable to agree to a prolongation, which was adjusted in April and will terminate next November. Although as yet it is impossible to know the full result of the decisions of the Commission and the Arbiter, it can be stated that of the enormous sum of $550,000,000 claimed of Mexico, the hundredth part will not be recognized.

The inability to state on this important occasion, as in former epochs, that peace is assured throughout the whole extent of the Republic, is to be regretted. Nevertheless, some consolation for so great a calamity is found in being able to inform Congress that all guarantees have been respected; that the most absolute liberty has existed, in every sense, without limit; and that the repressive laws, notwithstanding the dangers of the situation, have not been practically applied except in very rare cases, and with full justice.

The disastrous consequences of civil war, so sad for society, the forces of which are completely enervated, and so injurious to the public administration, whose elements and resources, at all times insufficient, are diminished in a great measure by the disturbance of order, at the same time that its necessities are multiplied, are to be deplored.

The telegraph lines that extend over the territory of the Republic, and which are as useful for the administrative service as necessary to commerce and all social relations, have been under constant repair in some places, and completely replaced in others.

Our revenue-cutters, although insufficient on account of their limited number, have commenced to render efficient service. Small, indeed, is the sum invested in them, considering the frequent serious damages that revolts usually cause in some of our ports, and which those vessels have contributed to prevent, having been also employed in the transportation of troops and elements of war, as well as in several military operations, which by their co-operation have been crowned with success.

The present Rebellion is the same that has been combated and conquered in former years. The foreign intervention having been defeated, and the Republic restored, our institutions remained secured, with all the principles established with them. Since then the cause of the disturbers has been simply that of satisfying personal ambitions; at times without mask, and at others disguised in the garments of the Constitution, they have been for eight years trying to destroy it, breaking every social tie, trampling upon all legitimate interests, and perpetrating offenses that can never be justified in the eyes of the civilized world,—not even by the necessities of the time. Fortunately, the nation that loves the institutions she has created, and that relies on them to assure her future, will know how to preserve them without a stain.

The present Rebellion has been successfully combated—it being impossible to doubt its termination—by the general good disposition of the people, who condemn it. The Executive, being guided by these sentiments, and relying on the co-operation of all good Mexicans, will continue to make every effort to insure a solid and permanent peace.

TRIPOLI.

DIPLOMATIC TROUBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Advices from Malta report that another controversy has arisen at Tripoli between the United States Consul Vidal and the Pasha respecting the fugitive slave protected by the former. Cuthbert Jones, who is to succeed Vidal, leaves to-morrow for Tripoli, and is expected soon to settle the dispute.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Baron Lisgar, better known as Sir John Young, who was Governor General of Canada from 1868 to 1872, is dead.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, member of Parliament for South Shropshire, and Major-General in the army, is dead.

SPAIN.

SPANISH SELF-GRATULATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says Spanish politicians claim that the surrender of Tweed to the United States is a complete estoppel to further threats of Cuban intervention.

CRIME.

A BLANC TRAGEDY IN EUROPE.

London Dispatch, Sept. 24.

On Saturday afternoon a slate and marble merchant, named Alexander C. Murray, murdered his two children with an ax, in the drawing-room of his house, Rosslyn street, Pilrig, Edinburgh. After committing the terrible crime, Murray ran to the Edinburg and Leith line of the North British Railway, and committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a goods train.

The *Scotsman* says that some business settlements had been causing Mr. Murray considerable worry. After dinner, which he partook of with his wife and family on Saturday, Mr. Murray proceeded to play with his children. To the little sick baby, in the crib near the drawing-room fire, he gave a number of toys, and with his boy, who was 5¼ years old, and named Bobert, he commenced to romp in a spirited and happy manner. Mrs. Murray left the house about 3 o'clock on a visit to her mother, and the last she saw of her husband and family was baby Edith crowing in the cradle, and Mr. Murray acting as a horse to his young son, who held reins of string attached to his father's arms. There was a servant-girl in the establishment. A large, heavy ax, which was used for breaking coals, lay in the kitchen, and it is believed that Mr. Murray sent his little boy for this fearful instrument, for although the girl does not remember seeing "wee Robert" in the kitchen, she is certain her master himself did not come there for it. At any rate, the hatchet was got, and Murray must first have murdered his son and then rushed across the room to the cradle and killed the baby. Whilst the man had gone to the railway-station and committed suicide, the distressing state of matters within the house had been discovered by the servant-girl. She, undisturbed by any noise or by any scuffle, had remained unalarmed while the horrible deeds were being committed so near her. She had been unaware of her master's departure, and when, about 4, the afternoon post brought a letter for Mr. Murray, she proceeded with it up-stairs to the drawing-room. Repeated knocks at the door bringing no response, she at last looked into the room. Too much shocked and frightened to enter beyond the door, she fled to the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Cowie. Mrs. Cowie returned with her. In the drawing-room there were found, maimed and shattered, the victims of the tragedy. On the floor near the fire-place lay the boy,—a spectacle scarcely to be looked upon,—his head, resting in a pool of blood, having been laid open by a blow so severe as to cause not only the brains to protrude behind, but also the left eye to protrude from the socket. In the bassinet, which was laid upon two chairs opposite the fire-place, the little child lay with its head frightfully disfigured, a deep gash having been inflicted behind the left ear, and another above the left eye, while her neck was all but cut asunder. Doctors were called in. In the case of the baby life was found to be quite extinct; and though the boy, who had been first discovered lying, not upon a hearth rug, but upon a newspaper which had been spread on the floor by plumbers who were working in the house in the forenoon, was not dead when first examined, he was never conscious, and died within three hours after the occurrence.

ESCAPED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—Emil G. Meller, the fugitive Montreal jeweler who was brought here from St. Louis in September to answer an old charge for smuggling, escaped last night while being conducted from the Michigan Exchange to the jail.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, increasing westerly to southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather. Probably rain areas in the northern portions, and probably a storm-centre advancing southeastward.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.18	35	70	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.20	42	42	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.20	43	35	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
5:58 p. m.	30.21	44	37	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.24	40	56	N. W., light	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.25	38	54	W., light	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 46; minimum, 33.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather
Alpena	30.19	29	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.08	44	S. W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.26	33	Calm	.....	Hazy.
Denver	30.15	49	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.08	40	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.13	31	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Gibson	30.21	55	N. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.23	39	S. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.25	46	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear
LaCrosse	30.15	38	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.03	44	S., light	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.27	30	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.13	30	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Platte	29.78	40	S., E., brisk	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.85	66	N., light	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.07	46	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The resignation of L. S. Tyler, Secretary of the American Alliance, dated Aug. 25, was accepted yesterday. The name of his successor will be announced Wednesday. The resignation of Mr. Tyler was given to the Alliance on account of his continued absence abroad, caused by illness in his family, and it is not to be attributed to any recent political publications. He sailed for Europe Aug. 25, after placing his resignation in the hands of proper parties, but it was not acted upon by the Grand Council of the Alliance until yesterday. At the same meeting this body suspended the first assistant secretary.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Arrangements for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in Washington Oct. 18 and 19 have been completed. The annual address will be delivered by the Hon. John M. Thayer, of Wyoming, who commanded a division in that army. The McPherson statue will be unveiled the 18th, when the Hon. John A. Logan, who commanded the army after McPherson's death, will deliver an oration, and Gen. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, will give a history of the statue. The statue is equestrian, and very beautiful and chaste in design. Lewis T. Rebisso, of Cincinnati, is the artist. Extensive preparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of members, including an excursion to Mt. Vernon. The headquarters of the Society will be at the Arlington Hotel.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The games between the Chicagos and St. Louis to-day and to-morrow, on the Twenty-third street grounds, will commence at 2:45, or thirty minutes earlier than before this season.

REVIEW ST. LOUIS-BOSTON SERIES.

The last games played in the West by the Boston Club ended the series between that club and the St. Louis, and left the record of games played as follows:

Date and Place.	St. Louis.	Boston.
June 14—At Boston	20	6
June 15—At Boston	5	10
June 17—At Boston	12	8
July 4—At St. Louis	3	4
July 6—At St. Louis	4	5
July 8—At St. Louis	9	5
Sept. 12—At Boston	5	2
Sept. 13—At Boston	5	9
Oct. 3—At St. Louis	5	3
Oct. 4—At St. Louis	3	2
Total	71	54

St. Louis wins 6 and Boston 4.

The club aggregates are as follows:

	St. Louis.	Boston.
Total runs made	71	54
Average to a game	7.1	5.4
Total runs earned	16	11
Average to a game	1.6	1.1
Per centage of earned to scored run	.22	.20
Total base hits made	96	86
Average to a game	9.6	8.6
Total errors made	110	122
Average to a game	11	12.2

The batting exhibit of the two nines is as follows:

BATTING RECORD ST. LOUIS—BOSTON SERIES.

PLAYERS.	Games played.	Base hits.	Average to base hit to a game	Runs made.	Average runs to a game
St. Louis.					
Pearce	3	6	2.00	2	0.66
Clapp	10	15	1.50	9	0.90
McGeary	10	15	1.50	6	0.60
Pike	10	13	1.30	7	0.70
Dehlman	10	10	1.00	12	1.20
Cuthbert	10	9	0.90	9	0.90
Battin	10	9	0.90	6	0.60
Blong	9	8	0.88	5	0.55
Mack	8	5	0.62	5	0.62
Bradley	10	6	0.60	10	1.00
Boston.					
McBride	1	2	2.00	2	2.00
O'Rourke	10	17	1.70	9	0.90
Josephs	4	4	1.00	4	1.00
Murnan	10	10	1.00	8	0.00
Whitney	6	6	1.00	4	0.66
Manning	10	10	1.00	6	0.60
Brown	8	8	1.00	2	0.25
Wright	10	9	0.90	6	0.60
Morrill	10	8	0.80	6	0.60
Schafer	10	6	0.60	1	0.10
Leonard	7	4	0.57	2	0.71
Bradley	4	2	0.50	1	0.25

The fielding records of the players were as follows:

FIELDING RECORD ST. LOUIS-BOSTON SERIES.

PLAYERS.	Put out	Average to a game	Assisted	Average to a game	Errors	Average to a game
St. Louis.						
Pike	14	1.40	2	0.20	4	0.40
Blong	11	1.22	3	0.33	4	0.44
Dehlman	119	11.90	0	0.00	8	0.80
Cuthbert	14	1.40	2	0.20	9	0.80
Mack	15	1.87	22	2.75	8	1.00
Battin	22	2.20	20	2.00	11	1.10
McGeary	29	2.90	28	2.80	12	1.20
Pearce	2	0.66	11	3.66	4	1.33
Bradley	5	0.50	27	2.70	24	2.40
Clapp	48	4.80	12	1.20	27	2.70
Boston.						
O'Rourke	24	2.40	0	0.00	1	0.10
Murnan	109	10.90	2	0.20	6	0.60
Whitney	14	2.33	0	0.00	4	0.66
Wright	10	1.00	49	4.90	9	0.90
McBride	0	0.00	11	1.00	11	1.00
Schafer	16	1.60	18	1.80	13	1.30
Brown	29	3.62	3	0.37	13	1.62
Leonard	19	2.71	15	2.14	12	1.71
Manning	10	1.00	10	1.00	18	1.80
Bradley	3	0.75	12	2.75	9	2.25
Morrill	41	4.10	25	2.50	23	2.30
Josephs	4	1.00	0	0.00	13	3.25

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Base-ball: Memphis Reds, 8; Columbus Buckeyes, 3.

THE TURF.

WATSEKA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Oct. 8.—The third annual meeting of the Watseka Driving Park Association commences Tuesday, Oct. 10, continuing four days. Seventy-three entries are made, and fast time is promised, the track being in excellent condition, and one of the best in the West. Two thousand five hundred dollars are offered in premiums.

THE TRIGGER.

DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 8.—A pigeon-shooting match that has attracted much attention among sporting men will be held Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The tournament will be unusually interesting. The purses amount to $3,500. Several of the best shooters in the country compete in the bird matches. A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing-shot, will display his skill.

OTHER SPORTS.

YACHTING.

J. B. Lyon, present owner of the Frolic, is contemplating the taking of that yacht South, via the canal and Illinois River, to Louisiana, where, during the winter, she will sail on Lake Pontchartrain and engage in such regattas as may there occur. The yacht will be in charge of Morris Prindiville, a son of Capt. John.

THE RIFLE.

The Crescent City Rifle Club, of New Orleans, has invited the clubs of other States to shoot on their own grounds next Thursday and forward the scores so as to decide the inter-State championship. The following clubs have accepted: Crescent City, New Orleans; Rhode Island, Providence; Amateur, Rochester, N. Y.; Dearborn, Chicago; Burlington (Vt.); Ogdensburg (N. Y.); Connecticut; Leather Stocking, Goshen, N. Y.; Milwaukee (Wis.); Worcester (Mass.); Amateur (N.Y.). The Chicago team will be selected from the following gentlemen: Gen. W. E. Strong, Gen. John Mason Loomis, Col. R. S. Thompson, George E. Adams, George Willard, H. G. Howe, Julian L. Yale, O. C. Blackner, Walter Burnham, Col. J. A. Schaffer, A. G. Alford, John W. Roberts. These gentlemen held a practice shoot Saturday to decide the places in the team.

PIGEON-POPPING.

Miles Johnson, of New Jersey, who has held the champion badge for double birds for a long time, is in the city. He has been West on a shooting tour.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Audubon Club will be held Tuesday evening. All members are asked to be present, as important business will come up for consideration.

The grand tournament at Mendota will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. Two purses a day will be offered, and a liberal offer is made for a team shoot Thursday. The purses aggregate $1,900. Bogardus will be present Thursday, and will endeavor to kill thirty-eight birds out of fifty from plunge-traps forty yards apart, he to stand in the centre, and both traps to be pulled at once. He will also attempt to kill twenty-five birds in four minutes, or fifty in eight minutes, loading his own gun and having two birds on the wing at the same time. Several Chicago gentlemen will take part in the Mendota tournament, which will be under the management of E. T. Martin, of Chicago.

STRIKES.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8.—The employes of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad struck last night for arrears of pay, many having five months due. The strike embraces engineers, conductors, station agents, brakemen, firemen, etc. They assert that if not paid to-morrow no train shall go over the road.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 8.—The striking employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad still refuse to return to work at the reduction.

THE HAND OF GOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Mr. Gilson Ewing, of Cole County, was found dead by the roadside near Jefferson City about 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Ewing was the brother of the Hon. H. Clay Ewing and of Ashley M. Ewing, prominent residents of this State, the latter of whom is his twin. He was a well-to-do farmer and highly respected. His residence was the family mansion of the late Judge Robert Ewing, near Osage City. It was known that about 6 o'clock Mr. Ewing left for home on horseback, and apparently in his usual robust health. Precisely in what manner Mr. Ewing came to his death is not known. Whether he was thrown from the horse and killed by the fall, or whether he was seized by a fit of apoplexy, to which from his build he was evidently predisposed, and from which he may have immediately died, has not yet been determined. Mr. Ewing was found by his neighbors. His horse was near by. His body was taken to a neighbor's, and his numerous friends apprised of the dreadful occurrence. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

FAIRS.

ST LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The St. Louis fair, which has been in operation during the week, virtually closed this evening, although the grounds will be opened to-morrow to visitors and all the departments be on exhibition. Notwithstanding the weather for two days of the week was very disagreeable, the fair was a success beyond the most sanguine expectation, and the receipts considerable larger than last year. The gate receipts up to to-night will reach about $55,000, and the gross receipts will amount to about $70,000. Everything has passed off admirably. Everybody has been well pleased not only with the exhibition but with the manner in which the fair has been conducted.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct., 7.—The Kansas Valley Fair has just closed here, after a six days' successful show. The fruit and vegetable display was remarkably fine, and nearly all of it will be sent to the Centennial. Considerable fine stock was on exhibition, and the machinery department, especially in the line of agricultural implements, was overflowing with first-class exhibits.

One feature on the race-track to-day was an exhibition of Indian horsemanship given by Big Horse, a Cheyenne chief visiting the city, with Agent Miles.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 7.—The Northern Wisconsin Fair closed to-day, having been extended one day on account of rain. The fair, as an exhibition, proved an abundant success, but rain on its best day prevented a big crowd. The society will be but slightly short of enough to pay the premiums in full. Races took place to-day, but the track was heavy, and the races were made in 3:10, and others in proportion. The weather is terribly cold, with prospects of snow.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Waukegan fair closed to-day, and may be included in the list of successfuls. The three-minute race commenced yesterday was finished this afternoon. Little Frank, first; Jack Carter, second; and Carrie M., third. The 2:48 race was won by J. C. Heenan; Billy Curtis, second; Carrie K., third. In the free-for-all purse, $500, Phil Sheridan was first; Kate Hazard, second; and Young Wilkes, third.

DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 7.—Extensive preparations are being made for the fair held here next week on the grounds of the old Dixon Park Association. The fair is an individual enterprise under the management of E. Hope, Esq. Liberal premiums are offered.

A SAN FRANCISCAN CENTENNIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The Centennial anniversary of the founding of the Mission Dolorosa of San Francisco was celebrated to-day with much spirit. The exercises included grand pontifical military mass at the old Mission grounds, a procession thence through the principal streets to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where musical and military exercises were held, followed by laying the corner-stone of a new church near the old Mission Church. The procession included military, religious, benevolent, and educational societies, United States and State officers, and clergy of various denominations, the demonstration being of unsectarian character. It was imposing in numbers and appearance, consuming about two hours in passing a given point. Gov. Irwin acted as President of the day. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 8.—Last night about 8 o'clock Henry Glass, aged 20 years, only son of Frederick Glass, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the heart with a dirk which he had procured shortly before. No cause is assigned for the rash act other than some words which had been uttered concerning him which seemed to weigh heavily upon his mind. He lived five minutes after the act, and only said "Father, I am dying." Dr. Lewis was immediately summoned, but Glass expired before his arrival. His funeral will occur to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and will be attended by Torrent Fire Company No. 3, of which he was a member.

GREAT FIRE AT HOUSTON, TEX.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 8.—A fire last night destroyed the entire block on the east side of Main street, betwen Preston and Congress. Among the buildings destroyed were some of the handsomest business structures in the city. The Western Union telegraph office was burned, and communication by telegraph was interrupted, but has been restored. The loss is $350,000; insurance, $220,000.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 8.—Invitations are out for the wedding of Dr. John Sweeney, of Normal, Treasurer and Surgeon of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and Miss Mary E. Hughes, of Springfield, who for some years was Assistant Superintendent of the Home. The wedding will be celebrated in the First Congregational Church at Springfield at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8.—There is some excitement in this city over the reported failure of John Randall, a well-known grain merchant. He had been ill some time, and intrusted his business to his son, a well-known oarsman, who has left town, as is said, with a considerable amount of funds.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Arrived, the steamers City of Berlin, Liverpool; St. Germain, Havre.

MOVILLE, Oct. 8.—The steamship Circasian, from Montreal, has arrived.

How Tilden Beat the Burglar.

Rochester Democrat.

The story of the minister who prayed an empty-handed burglar out of his house had a great effect on Uncle Sammy. The old gentleman was visited by a burglar last Wednesday night. He couldn't pray very well, but he button-holed the burglar and began to explain his income tax. The burglar proposed to get away between paragraphs, but when the morning came the first paragraph hadn't begun to be finished, and with ashy countenance and trembling limbs the unhappy man stood still and swallowed as much as he could.

"You see," said Uncle Sammy, "income-tax so much. Very well. Income, so much—a very great deal more than I was assessed for. Very well. There was Moses. Moses was in the patent-medicine business, and was hard up. There was another brother who had a mill and some things. There were several sisters. Very well. I take this money from my taxes, or rather from my personal income, and helps the boys and girls out with it. Now then, in '62, there was a great War. Whatever other people may say about it, I was loyal—loyal to the core. To prove it, let me read you a couple of columns from a speech delivered in Tammany Hall, likewise this bundle of private letters never before given to the world; likewise——"

"Oh, sir!" interrupted the burglar, "let me go this time and I'll never do so again."

"Likewise," when on the old man, tightening his grasp on the button-hole and fixing his best eye with steel-like tenacity on the poor burglar's countenance, "likewise pamphlets by the bushel, and communications to the newspapers.

Now, you read Abe Hewitt's speech, I suppose. Abe wasn't born in New Jersey for nothing. Abe is smart—smart as a steel-trap. But Abe couldn't get all the proofs together in the small time allotted him. Oh, no. I shall convince you of that. Listen while I read you this leading editorial from the Albany *Argus*."

The old man released his grasp for a moment, and with a shriek and wild bound the unhappy burglar went through the window, taking the sash with him.

PERSONAL REFORM.

An Impressive Sermon on a Timely Topic by Prof. Swing.

Man's Kingdom Is Limitless Between the Past and the Future.

The Mind as Well as the Soul Must Be Rescued from the Wrath to Come.

"The Proper Study of Mankind Is Man."

Prof. Swing delivered the following timely sermon on "Personal Reform" to a large audience yesterday morning:

What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?—*Matt.* xvi., 26.

As the largest pursuit of the King, or the President, or the statesman is the reform of the condition of the people, so the largest pursuit of the individual is the reform of himself. The soul is an empire. It is contended by many that the destiny of a soul is of greater moment than the career of a state, because the state is earthly and temporary and the soul immortal. While it may be impossible to find any such comparative values of objects so great, we are safe in affirming that each human being carries an empire in his bosom where his strange soul dwells. To educate, to reform, to save this soul, is the greatest pursuit. Let our theme therefrom be "Personal Reform."

As nations begin in barbarism, so man begins in at least a negative condition, and hence, like the once unbroken wilderness of America, he stands to be subdued and developed into utility and beauty. In the natural mind either the wants are only animal, or else there is only a love of sleep, or else across the soul wild, wicked passions play like savages in the early forests of New England. There is a close resemblance between the natural soul and the wild country—the passions of the former being much like the wild Indians that hunt, and fight, and scream in the latter. To turn this wild field into a garden of all the fruits and blossoms is the chief problem in life. The wild orange and wild olive are unfit for the lips. They are full of bitterness. To have found the laws of nature by which these wild fruits can be rendered delicious is one of the wonders and triumphs of scientific research. One plan pervades the world, and hence to find the laws by which a humble, almost repulsive, soul may become a beautiful human creature, the picture of God, is the research which should engage us all.

In meditating upon this theme mark first what a gift God has conferred upon you in that mysterious essence in the body which is called mind, or consciousness. One will not set about the developement of this estate unless he first marks how wonderful it is in its quality and extent. It is told in "Richter's Life" (written by himself) that when the thought first broke in upon him that *he lived* he was overwhelmed by the strangeness of the fact. He had always looked outward before that hour. He had marked a living world, a living tide of men and of all creatures, but amid this pageantry had not yet come to self. In some lonely hour, perhaps when the house was empty and he sat at night gazing up into the infinite, his heart filled up at the sudden realization that he, too, were out in the world of being. To most of you there must have come at some moment the joy and solemnity of the thought that here you are in this realm of life! Oh, what offer tops should the thoughtful mind carry to the altars of God that He saw fit to gather up the dust of earth and make out of it such an urn of mind and spirit, to make out of it such a self which can think, and smile, and learn, and love evermore!

In a moment of pride Cyrus once said: "My kingdom reaches to the north as far as the cold will suffer man to live, and to the south as far as the heat will permit man to make his home." He gloried in an empire which lay immense between snow and sun. And so English orators have loved to speak of the Queen's dominion as being one on which the sun never sets, and amid such thoughts the patriotic heart in Persia or in England expanded; but any human being looking into his own bosom may see an empire whose confines lie far beyond earth, whose bounding lines are afar off in the purple lines of eternity. His kingdom lies limitless between the misty past and the sapphire gates of the future. How to rule and develop the resources of such a spiritual kingdom is the question that meets man the moment he realizes the existence of self.

Here comes back to us the law which we everywhere meet that there is no excellence without labor. The different woods and the diamond and agate stones betray their beauty only after a long polish has worn away the outer covering. All glory of wood or of stone lies concealed, waiting for labor to come. The diamond flashes only after its inner light has been set free by toil. Hence Angelo sang that as these dying chips reveal at last the ideal statue, so the toil of life knock away the outer covering and discloses the inmost soul. He likens the events of life to the blows of the sculptor's hammer:

When Godlike Art has with superior thought
The limbs and motions in ides conceived,
A simple form in humble clay achieved
In the life-blood of living marble warm it;
Then, stroke on stroke, from out the living rock
The promised work the practiced chisel brings,
And into life a form so graceful springs
That none can fear for it Time's rudest shock.

Now such are the facts which gives significance to the word "reform," in the world at large and to "conversion" in the world of religion. Conversion is a turning from the low to the lofty, from the carnal to the spiritual. But for our purpose the word "*reform*" shall be enough, for it embraces the religious conversion and all other upward steps of man. Such a conversion as is delineated in Paul's letter to the Romans, in which letter he divides the paths of man into two great roads, the carnal and the spiritual, would be ample to include all the progress of society, but in our narrower and more prosaic age conversion has come to mean the single movement of a heart toward a church or a creed, and a movement almost wholly miraculous and spasmodic. Hence the word "reform" is better, for it is broad and deep and invites us away from terms which have lost their eloquence as dead roses lose their perfume. Reform embraces not only the many-sided progress of the individual, but confesses many agencies from the spirit of God to the study of nature and books, and the high associations of business, and pleasure, and duty. It has been an error of many a church, many a pulpit, many an age, to ask the multitude to find its "new life" only in the church, and a narrow church at that, and amid the ideas of only religion, and often a false, incompiete religion. It was certainly not expected of a man that he draw all his development from the church, even in the perfect days of that institution, much less can the soul find all its progress in the church not ideal, but only actual. Even Paul himself had not found all his soul's victory in the light that shone around him at the Damascus gate. In the many years before he had trained his mind in the studies of his day, at learned Gorinth; had read many a philosopher, many a poet, and hence the light of Jesus Christ only blended in with the already brilliant mind of the student and rhapsodist. The great river of Paul's brain was already flowing. It was running back from the mountains of Palestine and Greece. Christ cast Himself into it as a branch to take away the bitterness of the flood. The hair of Magdalene was long and golden, and her face snow white, before she met the divine one; and the Marys had heard many a wise rabbi discourse, and had heard many a song accompanied by lute and harp, before the Master had come to lead them a step nearer heaven. The Hebrew civilization had been at work for hundreds of years—the civilization which built such temples as that of Solomon and which wrote such poetry as that of David and Isaiah. Before John leaned his upon the Savior's breast he had been tenderly and wisely reared by a mother who marches across history as a meteor crosses the sky. In the philosophy of reform we behold, therefore, that the "conversion" of theology is only one influence, and depending upon that alone the soul will be robbed of a large part of its empire. It is the union of all nature, all truth, all sentiment, all action, that gives the spirit its highest education.

Hence in the Church may still be found some intellects the narrowest and hearts the hardest because they have shut out all the light except that which shines through their

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Improvement in Local Finances Last Week.

Heavy Shipments of Currency to the Country---Demand for Rediscounts.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier---Provisions Slow.

Wheat Very Easy---Corn and Rye Weak---Barley Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation last week exhibited several features of improvement. The clearings were in excess of those for the corresponding week of last year,—an encouraging sign of the recovery of business. The most noticeable point in connection with the business of the banks was the sharp and heavy demand from the interior for currency. This was felt by the merchants as well as by the banks, and added several millions to the stock of currency in the interior. The mercantile and miscellaneous offerings of paper were moderate, and improved from day to day. Still the combined demand from the city and country for accommodation was not enough to absorb the loanable funds of the banks or noticeably affect the rates of interest any farther than to cause the disappearance of the very cheap funds.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers; independent outside borrowers get concessions on these rates. The supply of paper on the street is light, and rates are unchanged.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@$1.00 discount.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,710,316.91	$ 433,700.88
Tuesday	3,985,087.68	331,046.75
Wednesday	4,046,899.40	309,815.94
Thursday	4,010,946.27	340,811.98
Friday	4,346,562.89	367,633.19
Saturday	3,854,190.11	373,999.19
Total	$25,331,163.25	$1,925,955.65
Corresponding week last year	25,006,851.72	2,905,056.73

The New York *Evening Post* contradicts the rumor printed in the *Herald* about the issue of 45,000 shares of Rock Island stock.

There is no official authority for a flat contradiction of a rumor which has obtained some circulation that the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company have been hypothecating the 40,000 shares of new unissued stock held by them. The Company have no need to borrow money for any purpose whatever. On the contrary, business is always in a large way under instead of a borrower of funds in the money market. These new stock certificates remain in the vaults of the New York Stock Exchange, where they have lain for many years past.

LIMITED.

The word "limited," as used in such titles as say "John Smith & Co., Limited," or "Transfer Railway Company, Limited," both in this country and in England, means that joint stock companies are authorized by law, with the liability of the stockholders or partners limited to the amount subscribed, on condition that every time and in every place the company's name is used by its authority the word "limited" shall follow it.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

Gold on Saturday reached its lowest point for fourteen years. The New York *Daily Bulletin* gives the following reasons for the decline:

The decline in gold was influenced, first by the expectation that a good part of the gold recently turned into the Treasury by the Syndicate will soon be removed to the market; at least that no more gold will be turned into the Treasury; and second, by the fact that further imports of gold from London are noticed—1,650,000 having been started from London to New York to-day. As we have often pointed out, the movement of gold from London here and back is the nature of things, improperly, and can it be expected that the Bank of England will quietly sit down and see any considerable amount sent here without making a short turn? Such a movement is strong, because coupon bills are not forthcoming in the amounts they would be except for the yellow fever at the Southern ports, and because those who were holding off, expecting a squeeze of cash gold, are again in the market buying bills.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Domestic trade in every part of the country continues good, and in volume very much above any previous season since 1873. There is a fuller employment for money, although rates continue low. The New York banks now hold a surplus reserve of $16,300,000, or about $2,000,000 more than at the beginning of October last year, notwithstanding the many withdrawals of gold in the past two weeks by the Syndicate to pay into the Treasury. The official foreign-trade figures for the whole country down to the end of September have appeared, and show that for the eight months ending with the close of August the total imports amounted to $305,905,732, or $69,083,779 less than in 1875; the total exports during the same time amounted to $382,244,753, against $323,435,455 last year. Including specie, the exports for the first eight months of the year exceed the imports $101,777,841, whereas the excess of last year was but $15,843,077. Of course, the movement of securities is not included in the trade figures. The gold value of the United States legal-tender note for $1 has ranged during the week between $0.9070 and $0.9101. Silver in London advanced to 52¼d per ounce, English standard, and closed at 52⅜d. At the end of the week the gold value of the trade-dollar was $0.8068; the gold value of the old silver dollar would have been $0.8778.—*The Nation, Oct. 5.*

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 108¼@110 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 92¼@91⅞ on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	480½	483
Paris	5.22½	5.20
Belgium	5.22½	5.20
Switzerland	5.21¾	5.18¾
Austria	41	41¼
Sweden		27¼
Holland		40¼
Germany	94	94⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	116	116¼
United States 5-20s of '65	113	113¼
5-20s of '65—January and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	114¾	115
5-20s of '68—January and July	115¼	115¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
United States 6s of '81—Currency	122	123¼
United States currency 6s		

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 p. ct. bonds	*105¾	*106¾
Chicago City 7 p. ct. sewerage	*105¾	*106¾
Chicago City 7 p. ct. water loan	*105	
Cook County 7 p. ct. bonds	*100	
West Park 7 p. ct. bonds		*95
Lincoln Park 7 p. ct. bonds (L. Farm)	*94	*95

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	140	
City Railway, West Side	160	
City Railway, North Side	123¾	
Tradesmen's Insurance Company	120	125
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	23	25
Exposition stock (scrip)	18	20

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Gold opened at 109¼ and closed at 109, the lowest point since July, 1874. On gold loans the rates were ¼ and 1 per cent for borrowing, and flat.

Government dull and steady.

Railroad bonds quiet. This afternoon C., C. & I. C. 8s advanced to 29, Missouri Pacific firsts to 93¼, and New Jersey Central convertible to 88. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated sold at 68.

State bonds dull and nominal.

The stock market opened ¼@⅜ lower than it closed yesterday, except for Northwest and Ohio & Mississippi, which were each ¼ higher, and Western Union-Telegraph and Pacific Mail, which were each ⅛ higher. Soon after the opening the market became irregular, but in a short time was strong, and so continued throughout, in many cases the highest prices of the week being made. The improvement from the lowest point of the day ranged from ½ to 2¾ per cent, the latter on Lake Shore, which rose from 55¾ to 58¾. New York Central rose from 100¾ to 102; Michigan Central to 45½, Illinois Central to 85, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 88, and St. Paul common to 27¾, closing at the best figures made. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 69¾ to 70¾ regular, and to 71½ under the gale, closing at 70¾. New Jersey Central rose from 35¼ to 37, and the latter reacted to 36¼. Pacific Mail advanced to 22, and Western Union to 72, with the closing sales at 22¼ and 71¾ respectively. Northwest preferred rose from 62½ to 64. The common rose from 36¾ to 38¾, reacted to 37¾, and closed at 38. Erie advanced to 10¾, and Ohio to 11. St. Paul common sold up to 27¾, and preferred to 50⅞. The market closed uneasy.

The transactions at the Exchange aggregate 196,694 shares, of which 4,300 were Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, 5,500 Northwestern, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Western Union, 5,300 Wabash, 49,900 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13,500 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Michigan Central.

Imports for the week, including dry goods, $5,000,000; produce exports, $5,500,000.

Seventy thousand pounds in gold coin and Russian coin was received at the Assay office to-day, making a total of $230,000.

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in American gold coin was received at the Treasury last night from Europe.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $894,400; specie, increase, $3,006,000; legal tenders, decrease, $3,197,600; deposits, decrease, $1,517,000; circulation, increase, $58,800; reserve, increase, $217,650.

Money market easy, 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Clearings, $24,000,000.

Customs receipts, $221,000.

Sterling easier at 483¼ for long; 485 on short.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	New 5s	113¾
Coupons, '65	113	New 4½s	110
New	114¾	New 4s	105
Coupons, '67	114¾	Coupons	122
Coupons, '68	115¾	Currencies	122

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¾	New Jersey Central	36
Quicksilver	11	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver pfd	39	Pacific Mail	22¼
Pacific Mail	22¾	St. Paul	27¾
Mariposa	3	St. Paul pfd	50
Mariposa pfd	6	Wabash	9
Adams Express	106	Wabash pfd	20
Wells, Fargo	44¼	Fort Wayne	100
American	58½	Terre Haute	8½
United States	61	Terre Haute pfd	25
New York Central	101¾	Chicago & Alton	107½
Erie	10¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	107½
Erie pfd	29¾	Del., Lack. & W	70¾
Harlem	133	A. & P. Telegraph	17
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	93¼
Michigan Central	45¼	Ill. Cen. & L. G.	85
Panama	135	Indiana Central	20
Union Pacific	83¾	Chic., Burlington & Q.	114¾
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	18½
Illinois Central	86¾	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	87	Union Pacific bonds	103¾
Toledo & Wabash	9	Land-grant bonds	92
Northwestern pfd	62	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91⅝
C., C. & I. C	8¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	43¾	Missouri	105¾
Virginia, old	28		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Consols for money and account, 95 1-16.

American Securities—'65s, 106; '67s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107¾.

New York Central, 92; Erie, 10¾; preferred, 17.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Rentes, 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7.—New 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	9,141	7,118	8,402	8,102
Wheat, bu	93,917	128,913	130,103	75,240
Corn, bu	209,193	168,478	231,736	51,167
Oats, bu	43,420	53,275	50,631	73,284
Rye, bu	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,212
Barley, bu	47,875	21,900	10,569	27,123
Grass seed, lbs	284,497	143,997	296,309	97,722
Provisions, lbs	1,126,000	1,000	1,126,000	1,000
Broom corn, lbs	68,000	30,200	36,000	69,832
Cattle, No	69 800		1,245,976	983,218
Hogs, No			120	1,000
Sheep, No			800	514
Lard, lbs	20,600	46,800	484,112	201,431
Tallow, lbs	28,600	15,600		
Butter, lbs	139,032	124,800	116,926	90,286
Live hogs, No	17,474	9,983	5,295	5,835
Cattle, No	1,411	3,234	432	1,776
Sheep, No	1,054	1,221	1,078	1,300
Hides, lbs	149,643	220,497	115,351	193,610
Highwines, bris	276	191	53	140
Potatoes, bu	342,395	53,140	184,820	30,260
Tobacco, lbs	16,666	200	3,450	3
Coal, tons	4,100		1,092	1,031
Hay, tons	110			
Lumber, m	2,058	5,208	1,537	2,810
Shingles, m	249	2,702	1,148	2,000
Salt, brls	265	500	2,557	1,825
Poultry, lbs	335	1,853		
Poultry, coops	38	238		
Game, pkgs	78	233		
Iron, pigs	614	1,101	263	140
Cheese, lbs	4,000	11,970	1,000	
Ale, packages	4,425	4,794	40	753
Beans, bu	68		8	

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,734 bu wheat, 1,011 bu corn, 1,217 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 2 white winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 red winter, 2 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat; 32 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 1 spring, 148 cars No. 2 do, 68 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected do (301 wheat); 18 cars high-mixed corn, 308 cars and 45,900 bu No. 2 do, 70 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (469 corn); 2 cars white oats, 12 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 do, 42 cars rejected do (56 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 27 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do (31 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 18 cars No. 2 do, 47 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected do (87 barley). Total (944 cars), 420,000 bu. Inspected out: 61,407 bu wheat, 113,192 bu corn, 39,902 bu oats, 468 bu rye, 2,251 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Receipts—	Oct. 7, 1876.	Sept. 30, 1876.	Oct. 8, 1875.
Flour, brls	57,798	51,628	46,709
Wheat, bu	627,631	486,195	663,812
Corn, bu	2,092,393	1,966,000	2,266,000
Oats, bu	457,923	450,770	461,530
Rye, bu	77,853	71,694	44,994
Barley, bu	226,100	224,000	305,000
Live hogs, No	92,667	67,613	48,888
Cattle, No	21,895	24,804	20,318
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	43,316	43,439	39,155
Wheat, bu	460,754	340,098	515,506
Corn, bu	677,893	569,110	1,158,000
Oats, bu	257,911	271,944	353,033
Rye, bu	66,790	57,805	35,788
Barley, bu	125,000	141,000	141,000
Live hogs, No	30,124	27,300	31,988
Cattle, No	18,158	18,427	12,000

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	Oct. 7, 1876.	Sept. 30, 1876.	Oct. 9, 1875.
Flour, brls	16,940	18,062	16,930
Wheat, bu	218,241	292,526	593,060
Corn, bu	288,747	347,500	417,500

The leading produce markets were generally weak Saturday, with less doing in the aggregate; barley being about the only thing that did not tend downwards. The weather was fine, and the enhanced price of our paper currency as measured by the gold standard (9145c) made property worth less in paper than the previous day, if its gold value had remained the same. The markets at other points were easier, our receipts were fair in volume, and the stocks in store here are increasing under light shipments.

The war question had little to do with the course of prices. There is not now much disposition to look for a general European struggle at present, seeing the position which England is taking on the Turkish question; yet not a few operators were afraid that such a war is already practically begun.

The Board of Trade has very sensibly refused to adjourn over Monday,—the anniversary of the Great Fire. The truth is that Chicago has lost too much time over that fire already.

There was a well-sustained movement in staple and seasonable dry goods at fairly firm prices. Prints, bleached and brown cottons, ticks, flannels, shawls, hosiery, blankets, and notions were active, and the aggregate of sales were large for the last day of the week. Groceries were ordered freely, and commanded fully previous prices. Coffees and teas show positive strength, and holders are confident of an early advance. At the recent decline sugars are steadily held. Rice, sirups, spices, starch, *etc.*, ruled steady. But slight change was apparent in the dried-fruit, canned-goods, and fish markets. Butter was less active, and for low and medium grades the market showed less strength than at the beginning of the week. Cheese also was slightly easier, under increased receipts. Oils remain quiet, with prices of most kinds ruling steady. Turpentine was easier, in sympathy with the Southern market. Coal and wood were quiet, as previously quoted. Bagging remains dull, excepting gunnies. There was a reasonably active butter market, and prices were again quoted firm.

The wholesale lumber market was again quiet, the offerings being very light. Owing to the rough weather the East shore fleet did not venture out when ready, and will consequently be late in coming in, though the forerunners will probably make port by Monday morning. At the yards the volume of business was fair, and prices were tolerably steady for the better qualities but irregular for common grades. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were steady, timothy being firmer under a better demand and limited offerings of the grades chiefly wanted. Potatoes were a little slow at first, owing to liberal receipts, but subsequently the choice offerings were taken by shippers. Green fruits were quiet. Poultry and game were dull and eggs firm.

Lake freights were more active, and steady at the compromise rates of Friday afternoon, at 4c for wheat and 3¾c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 11c for corn and 12c for wheat to New York, and 12c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 75,000 bu wheat, 365,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu rye.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs Oct. 7, 1876: Ulrich Busch & Co., 1,000 bu barley; W. F. Bemis & Co., 1 case cigars; Field, Leiter & Co., 6 cases dress-goods. Amount of duties collected, $3,179.05.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and a shade easier. Hogs were reported steady, but the reduction of the gold premium was quoted as a reason for asking concessions on favorable arrivals, and other descriptions were rather weak in sympathy. The advices from other points indicated a steady tone, except that Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per 112 lbs on lard. The stocks of winter meats in this city are estimated at 100,000 lbs shoulders, 450,000 lbs short ribs, and 250,000 lbs short clears. Total, only 800,000 lbs.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Week ending—	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Hams, lbs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Sept. 25	4,291	3,600	940	427,930	2,433,223
Sept. 18	3,252	5,008	1,810	705,370	2,621,362
Sept. 11	282,344	280,750	61,414	34,980,736	335,068,247
Sept. 4	252,775	264,010	61,720	37,130,695	250,716,900

*Includes all cut meats except S. P. hams and shoulders.

It is estimated that 1,035,000 hogs have been cut in this city since March 1, against 850,000 for the same time in 1875, and 728,791 for the whole of last summer. Cedar Rapids has packed 98,962 head, against 60,939 to date last year.

Mess Pork—Was quiet, and 5@10c per bbl lower on futures, with little change in cash lots, which were in moderate demand, chiefly for the supply of the lumber regions. Sales were reported of 155 brls cash at $16.70; 500 brls do (new) at $17.00; 750 brls seller the month at $16.65@16.85; and 5,500 brls seller the year at $14.55@15.10. Total, 6,905 brls. The market closed tame at $16.65@17.00 for cash; $16.50@16.52½ for seller October; $16.37½@16.40 for seller November; and $15.00@15.02½ for the year.

Extra prime pork was steady at $13.50. Sales was made of 200 brls prime mess at $14.00 seller December.

Lard—Was moderately active for the year at a decline of 2½c per 100 lbs, and dull on other deliveries, with little change in prices. Sales reported as follows: 1,000 tcs seller the month at $10.27½; 250 tcs seller November at $9.60; and 6,750 tcs seller the year at $9.35@9.40. Total, 8,000 tcs. The market closed tame at $10.27½@10.30 for cash; $10.27½@10.30 for October; nominally at $9.60 seller November; and $9.37½ for seller the year. Summer steamer lard was quoted at a shade below the price of winter-rendered.

Meats—Were in moderate demand for immediate delivery, but buyers generally insisted on a concession in prices, and sales were light in a few instances. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs short ribs at 8½c; 200 boxes long clears seller November at 8½c; 300 boxes short clear sides seller November at 8½c; 200 boxes long and short clears seller December at 8¼c; and 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9½c. The following are the latest quotations:

	Short ribs.	Short clears.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	8¼	8¾	8	9
Packed	8¾	9	8¼	9¼
November, b	8½	8¾	8¼	8¾
December, b	8¼	8½	7¾	8¼
January, b	8¼	8¾		

Long and short clears quoted at 8¾c cash, 8½@8¾c for November, and 8¼@8½c for December. Hams quiet at 9@9½c; long cut hams, 13c; 12¼@12½c; sugar-cured boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 11¼@12¼c. Green hams, 9½@10c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 6½@7c; do short ribs, cash or seller October, 8¼c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 8c for shoulders, 9¾@10c for short ribs, 10¾@11c for short clears, and 14@14½c for hams all canvased and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 5@6½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00 for mess; $11.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 6½@6¾c for city, and 7¼@8¼c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady till near the close, then was dull, the depression in wheat causing buyers to hold back, while holders were not willing to make concessions, as stocks are light. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters, partly at $5.50; 330 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.25@5.50; and 100 brls rye flour, partly at $4.00. Total, 700 brls. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.00; medium winters, $5.30@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.00; medium do, $5.25@5.62½; shipping extras, $5.00@5.25; choice patents, $6.75@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $3.25@4.25. Rye flour, $4.00@4.25.

Buckwheat—Was quiet and steady. Sales were 30 tons at $10.00 per ton on track and free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse is nominal at $18.25 per ton on rack.

WHEAT—Was less active, though at times there was a good deal doing, and was generally weak, declining 2@3c per bu from the latest prices of Friday, and closing at nearly the inside quotations of the day. Liverpool was quoted steady, but with a light demand, and New York was dull, wheat being held above the limits of shippers. Our receipts were also large, the inspection into store being 301 cars, while the larger shipments were understood to be for actual account, leaving but few for delivery on contract, and therefore not diminishing the quantity available for carrying round. The old No. 2 is unscreened to be satisfactory, and a good deal of the unsatisfactoriness of it will be unloaded on the smaller operators who may then be left to sell it at what it is worth for shipment. The Milwaukee reports of the largest receipts and little hope for an active shipping demand at present prices, made sellers anxious, and the offerings were more numerous than wanted, as few were disposed to buy except to fill shorts. The decline in the gold premium also tended to press prices, and all the more so as there is no apparent reason why the premium should not go to 8 or 10 per cent. There was a moderate shipping inquiry, chiefly for the lower grades. Seller November opened at $1.01¾, receded to $1.00¾, improved to $1.01, declined to $1.00¾, and advanced to $1.01⅞ at the close. Seller December was quiet at $1.03¾c over November, with one large sale at $1. Seller the month sold at $1.01⅛@1.00¾, closing at $1.00¾. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.00¾, and No. 1 at $1.01⅝. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 brls patent No. 1 spring at $1.01@1.02; 600 brls do at $1.00@$1.01⅞; 5,500 bu old No. 2 at 94@96c; 12,000 bu new No. 2 at 92@93c; 3,000 bu old rejected at 88c; 3,000 bu new rejected at 85c; 1,000 bu by sample at 70@80c on track. Total, 68,400 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet and easier, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 1,800 bu at $1.00¾@1.01; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.08@1.13 free on board cars.

CORN—Was more active and irregularly weak, declining 1c from the latest prices of Friday, the greatest weakness being in futures, as cash lots of No. 2 commanded a premium all over seller December. Liverpool was reported easier, and New York dull, with a downward tendency, while our receipts were large, and the stocks in store on the increase, though not so much as the previous week. The downward movement in wheat also tended to depress corn in sympathy, and the fear of higher freight rates by lake was not diminished by the recent advance in rail charters. The offerings on country account to arrive were larger than usual, chiefly from parties who fear they will not be able to get cars from other than railroad transportation for it. Shippers take hold more freely, being able to obtain vessels at the rail rates of freight mentioned. Seller November opened at 43¾c, declined to 43¾c, advanced to 43c, and fell back to 43¾c at the close. Seller the year sold at 41½@41¾c, closing at the inside. Seller January, month sold at 42⅜@43¾c, closing at 42⅝c. Cash No. 2 closed at 43c, high mixed at 43¾c, and rejected at 41¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 brls high mixed at 43¾@44c; 180,000 bu No. 2 at 43¾@44c; 25,400 bu rejected at 41¾@41⅞c; 800 bu new cars at 35c; 4,800 bu damaged at 40@44c on grade; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 44@44¼c from on board cars. Total, 236,200 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand early, but afterwards ruled dull and weak, averaging ½c@¾c lower. The receipts were smaller and exceeded by the reported shipments, but the stock in store was increased nearly 7,000 bu the past week. New York continues dull at prices that leave no margin for Western shippers to operate on, and this market sympathizes with it. The lower freights caused a weakness, and brought out a good many offerings, especially for next month, and the premium for October delivery declined 1c, several round lots of cash changed hands at 32½@32¾c, the market closing at the inside. Seller the month opened at 32¾c, declined to 32½c, and closed at 32¾c. Seller November sold at 32½@32¾c, closing with sellers at the inside. Seller the year sold at 33¾c, closing at 33¾c. Rejected the past week, 1,000 bu. Cash sales were reported of 37,300 bu No. 2 at 33½@33⅞c; 9,600 bu rejected at 24½c; 2,400 bu damaged at 24@25c on track; and 5,400 bu do at 26@ 28c from the basis of 32c, 20,300 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request at a decline of 1½c. The offerings were not very large at the decline, and there were fewer for sale, and buyers claimed a reduction to correspond with the drop in wheat. No. 2 sold at 89@90c, closing at the inside bid. No. 3 sold at 84c, and No. 2 Wisconsin at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 89@90c; 800 bu rejected at 84c; 800 bu by sample at 88@90c on track. Total, 7,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was active and excited early and closed tame. The interest centred in the current future, which, together with cash, advanced 2@3c under an active inquiry from all sides, while the inside grade of the stock of new No. 2 is small and the receipts continue considerably below expectations. The other futures and low grades were stronger in sympathy. The market closed about as under the top figure of the day. The receipts were smaller, but those for the week exceeded the shipments by over 200,000 bu. Seller October opened at 69c and sold up to 70c, closing easy at 69c. November sold at 65@66¾c, closing at 66c, and December at 66@66¾c, closing at 66@66¾c. No. 2 sold at 67@68c, chiefly in D. & C. No. 3 at 64c, and closed at 66c. No 3 sold at 47c in M. S. and 53c in A., D. & C.'s. Rejected was in better request and stronger in sympathy. Samples were in fair request, choice being preferred. Canada sold at $1.12. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 at 67@68c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 47@53c; 6,900 bu rejected at 53@66c; 1,400 bu damaged by sample at 65c@$1.12½ on track, and 3,000 bu at 80c@$1.00 delivered. Total 40,900 bu.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,981	10,248	1,103
Tuesday	4,603	17,262	1,000
Wednesday	4,721	18,674	2,853
Thursday	5,101	19,463	1,031
Friday	4,010	17,472	1,000
Saturday	900	9,500	500
Total	23,260	92,567	7,483
Same week last year	20,513	65,902	3,759
Last week	24,089	89,289	8,759
Week before last	24,625	80,408	7,169
Shipments—			
Monday	546	4,228	
Tuesday	1,437	6,142	
Wednesday	1,150	4,488	838
Thursday	1,820	6,130	280
Friday	3,450	5,205	439
Total	10,403	26,283	1,451

CATTLE—In no essential particular was the past week's market more favorable to the selling interest than were the two or three which immediately preceded it. Dullness and depression, or inactivity, have been the predominant features; indeed, when the extent and quality of the supply is considered, there is no occasion for surprise that the markets should be lacking both in activity and in firmness. The receipts, though some 3,000 less than for the week before, were large for the season, and exceeded the trade requirements by about 5,000 head, fully that number of cattle remaining in the yards unsold at the close of business on Saturday. There were received during the week some very fine beeves, and sales were noted at $4.90@4.90 for choice, and $5.10@5.40 for extra; but take the entire week's sales, and they will show a lower average of prices than any previous week of the year. A little more than one-half of the supply was taken by shippers—chiefly at $3.25@4.40 for common to good native steers weighing from 1,080 to 1,300 lbs. There was a well-sustained—in fact an increased—demand for stockers, and that was the only class of stock for which the prices current during the previous week were fully maintained. Common to prime fat cows, bulls, and steers, and Texas through cattle, such as are sought by the home trade, were sluggish at $2.15@2.85. Of the poor descriptions there is plenty steadily on the yards to meet the probable demand for a week to come. Veals have been in demand at former quotations. Sales: sales of native and mixed steers reported at $2.50@4.00, and of good to extra $4.50@5.50 per 100 lbs—the bulk at $3.50@4.75.

On Saturday the market was very little life in the trade, and prices were weak and irregular, common grades especially showing a leaning in buyers' favor. Sales were on a basis of $3.00@4.50.

QUOTATIONS:

Choice Beeves—Nine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs.....$4.60@5.00

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.....4.25@4.50

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.....3.25@4.00

Butchers' Stock—Fat cows, heifers, steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.....2.25@2.75

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.....2.40@3.00

Inferior—Light and thin cows, bulls, and scalawag steers.....2.00@2.25

Texans—Through droves.....2.00@2.60

Texans—Per 100 lbs (nominal).....3.00@4.00

HOGS—The market opened active and firm and remained in that condition down to the close of Wednesday's receipts were large, but the favorable reports from the East and an active and hardening market for hog product called out a strong demand both from the packers and shippers interested, and the offerings received during the first three days of the week were easily disposed of without subjecting prices to any appreciable decline. Thursday's arrivals were the largest of the week—10,400. The large supply and the easier tone of the provision markets resulted in a decline in packing grades of 10c per 100 lbs. Packers generally held their own, the supply of such falling short of rather than exceeding the demand. The quality of the hog now arriving is equal to the best per ever seen in any market at this stage of the season. Saturday's market was moderately active at about steady prices, the change, if any, being to an easier state for heavy weights. Most of the trading was done at $3.70@3.90 for common to good heavy packing hogs, at $3.60@3.70 for ordinary to prime bacon grades. Extra Philadelphia hogs were in demand at $3.95@4.00, while inferior lots were offered at $3.25@3.50. At this time last year the range of prices was $2.50@3.35.

SHEEP—The past week was without points of special interest. The receipts, though nearly twice as large as for the previous week, were moderate for the season, and a ready market was found for all the offerings. Prices were not subjected to any important fluctuations, ruling comparatively steady at $3.50@4.50 for common to choice qualities, and at $2.75@3.50 for poor to medium. Lambs have been scarce, and the few received commanded good prices,—quoted at $4.50@5.00 per head.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks were very light Saturday, and only two or three sales were made. The feed has been detained by the bad weather, but will probably arrive early this week. The prices closed tame and nominal. Piece-stuff sold at $7.25, and common was quoted at $7.00. Common cargoes of inch were quotable at $7.50@8.00, and fair at $8.00@9.00. Good to choice boards and strips at $10.50@14.50, and lath at $1.15@1.20. Shingles at $2.0@2.25.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says: "The receipts for sale afloat have been slightly less than for last week; but, as quite a large fleet was left over at the close of business last Thursday, the offerings at the docks have been about up to the average. Manufacturers do not seem inclined to hold any of their stock in the hope of a better price later in the season; at 8@9 the total receipts of the week show no material diminution. Many of them have their lumber sawed, and are anxious to market it as soon as possible; for even if prices should advance to the old standard, it is altogether likely that the increase in the freight rates would more than make up the difference."

Lumber freights are firm at $1.25 for Muskegon or Ludington, $1.37½ for Manistee, $1.50 for Alpena, $1.62½ for Oconto, and $1.75@2 for Menominee.

At the yards trade is unchanged, and prices for common lumber are irregular, and are quoted lower than last week's prices. The yards are large for the fall, and dealers are anxious to reduce them before winter. The shipments fell off last week almost 2,000,000 ft, but some dealers look for better trade as the stocks at country points are reported to be low, with some indications of an improved demand from the farmers. Common lumber is now quoted at $9.00@9.50.

First and second clear.....$35.00@38.00

Third clear, 1 inch.....30.00@32.00

Third clear, thick.....32.00@35.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough.....50.00

Clear siding, first and second.....46.50

Clear siding, selects.....40.00

Flooring, first common, dressed.....27.00@28.00

Flooring, second common, dressed.....21.00@23.00

Box boards, A.....25.00

Box boards, B.....20.00

Cull siding boards, 10 to 12 ft.....28.00@32.00

B stock boards.....20.00@25.00

C stock boards.....17.00

Common boards and short flooring.....9.00@10.00

Fencing, 16 ft.....9.00@10.00

Common lumber, 16 ft and under 24 in.....9.25@10.00

Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft.....10.00@14.00

Lath.....1.25@ 1.50

Shingles.....1.50@ 2.00

Pickets, flat.....10.00@11.00

Pickets, flat.....8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL,

FIVE YEARS AGO.

A Few Financial Reminiscences of the "Big Fire,"

Which Bankrupted All the Chicago Fire Insurance Companies.

What the Assignees of Those Institutions Have Done with the Assets.

Some Have Panned Out Quite Well and Others Poorly.

It Is Likely They Will All Be Closed Out Within a Year.

It is now five years ago to-day since the fire of October, 1871, bankrupted the insurance companies of this city, but the affairs of the greater number of the corporations are still unsettled. THE TRIBUNE is in almost daily receipt of letters from divers policy-holders, who make wild and rash charges of fraud against the Assignees of the companies, and want to know why a dividend is not paid at once. The following is a specimen of this kind of literature in which the writer is probably embracing himself with immense satisfaction at the thought of his cutting wit:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Will you please inform the many policy-holders of the Chicago Home Insurance Company, bankrupt, whether the balance of the assets of said Company have gone into some individual pocket and gone into oblivion, or whether they are trying to work the same retrenchments that the City of Chicago, and especially the County Commissioners, are working, viz.: Save cents on and spend steal dollars on contracts?

A POLICY-HOLDER.

A lady from Lafayette, Ind., also writes to know if she can prove up a claim and share in the dividends of the same Company. There are yet some assets undivided, and she can come in as long as the estate is unsettled, and enjoy the same advantages and dividends as any of the other policy-holders. The Assignee of the Home Insurance Company is Mr. Thomas Bulkley, one of the persons who was largely interested in its organization and thoroughly well acquainted with its whole history. He has been quite successful in his collections, and the expenses incurred, as will be seen below, are as low as those of any other company.

There seems to be a slight misapprehension in the public mind as to the capabilities of Assignees. Creditors especially have in some way obtained the idea that an Assignee should accomplish impossibilities in collecting bad debts and compelling reluctant stockholders to pay their liabilities. Now an Assignee has much the same nature and wants as an ordinary man. He finds it necessary to eat and to be clothed and his living costs money. Nor does the appointment as an Assignee confer any insigna of power or set any seal of divinity on his countenance, so as to inspire awe in a debtor, or coax non-existent shekels out of his purse. The law also surrounds the Assignee with so many safeguards that he cannot go far wrong. He is obliged to make monthly reports of his accounts, and to deposit all moneys in a certain bank or Government depository. He cannot speculate in the trust funds, or loan them at interest, and any transgression would be instantly discovered by prying eyes and idle wits always ready to find out any remissness in his doings and have him removed.

CREDITORS GROWL

when no dividend is declared, and they are always willing to vote one at the agreeable farce known as a creditors' meeting, but they often seriously lessen the small percentage due them by dividing the funds as soon as they amount to a few thousand dollars. It costs $4,000 or $5,000 to declare each dividend, and that is so much deducted from each creditor's share.

The remaining assets of all these insurance companies consist chiefly of notes of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, and others. Some of the makers are dead, others gone no one knows where, and still more are irresponsible. The best assets have long ago been collected and divided, and the remainder are chiefly desperate. Some of these companies also have some real estate which has not been sold on account of bad times, as it would not bring half its value. A few have Government bonds, which are kept till the last moment, as they draw interest. All the companies will declare final dividends within a few months or at most a year after the sale of these desperate claims and remaining assets, unless there be some unusual exceptions. If any of the creditors want to indulge in a speculation now is the time. Scrip is selling very low, and many autographs will be offered that afterwards will be unobtainable. The more they bid for these mementoes the larger will their dividends be.

Another cause which has made the closing up of these insurance companies so tedious is that in nearly every case all the books of each company have been burned, and their restoration has been a matter of time and expense. Large claims and amounts have also been lost because their validity could not be proved, nor their existence ascertained. Hundreds of suits are pending now which cannot be pressed to trial, because there is not sufficient proof to convict, except as prima facie evidence.

Creditors sometimes have themselves to blame for not getting a dividend, as in all these companies there are large amounts uncalled for on dividend warrants. Dividends are declared on all claims that have been proved up, and warrants are made out to such persons. These warrants, and the amount of money they call for, are then kept until the party entitled thereto comes for them, even if it should not be for years. When the Assignee is discharged the money is turned over to the Court and kept indefinitely. Notices of each dividend are sent to each creditor, and yet there is probably $75,000 or $100,000 due to various parties who have not claimed it for various reasons. One Company—the Great Western—has warrants uncalled for to the amount of about $12,000. Quite a number of creditors, however, fearing to be compelled to pay for their balances on stock, avoid on that account drawing their dividends.

IN THE FOLLOWING EXHIBIT

of the bankrupt insurance companies of Chicago, as attempt has been made to give the expenses of closing the estate, but it is only approximate, as the accounts are all unsettled. The Assignees received a percentage on the amount collected and finally such extra amount as the District Judge may direct. The Register also receives fees, but his claims are none of them balanced. The same can be said of the attorneys' fees and court costs. The estimate is such, however, as will enable any one to see about the ratio of expenses, and what the bulk of them has been.

As the Home Insurance Company seems to have been lately the object of the most inquiries, its status is given first, as follows:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

Capital stock and surplus	$ 925,000.00
Amount of claims filed	1,854,537.03
Amount of claims contested	6,385.00
Total liabilities	$1,861,222.03
Amount collected	172,694.13
Paid on account of dividends	134,343.81
Paid on account of Assignee, including adjusting fees	6,575.00
Paid for clerk hire	3,938.69
Paid attorney and court fees	4,945.70
Paid sundry expenses, including printing, stationery, office rent, etc.	3,223.79
Assets in course of collection, including real estate	40,709.50
Assets	$ 252,000.00
Amount on hand	19,907.14

The above is the nominal value of the assets, the real value being unascertainable, but in any case probably not 20 per cent of that amount. There will be a final dividend of 1 or 2 per cent within the next sixty or ninety days. The estate has paid 8 per cent in three dividends, and there is some $7,000 worth of warrants still unpaid for.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

As the State Insurance Company developed one of the greatest frauds that were ever attempted, it deserves a prominent place. It is not the intention at this late day to give a history of the Company, and the main data will be given in a tabular form, as follows:

Liabilities about	$450,000.00
Amount collected	241,210.59
Paid for attorneys' fees about	40,000.00
Paid over dividend of 40 per cent	156,000.59
Registers' fees, court costs, clerk hire, Assignees' fees, etc., about	20,000.00
Amount on hand	4,074.00
Mortgage on Milward property	19,538.90
Ratio of expense to amount collected about	25 per cent

The uncollected assets consist chiefly of what is known as the Milward property on Indiana avenue, worth $35,000, a few bonds, and the liabilities of the stockholders. Besides this, there is a claim for $384,000 against George C. Smith, of which Col. Cooper is sanguine of collecting the greater part. If this cannot be done an assessment will have to be made against the stockholders. The Company has had three Assignees and one Receiver, all of whom, except perhaps the present one Mr. Cook, have been liberally paid. The attorneys' fees have been enormous, larger than in any other company, although the litigation has not been so great. There is no money on hand to pay any further dividend at present, and it is doubtful when another will be paid. Col. Cooper, who has been pushing the proceedings against Smith, is of the opinion that the estate will pay 100 cents on the dollar. Other parties interested are not so sanguine.

THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic Insurance Company was one of the most flourishing of any of the Chicago companies at the time of the fire. For more than a year after that time it was thought and hoped that it would pull through, and many prophesied that if it did succeed it would be one of the most popular companies in the country. Assessments were immediately after the fire made on the stock, but through some blunders in the phraseology of the calls they were held to be invalid, and finally in the summer or fall of 1872 it was found necessary to put the corporation into bankruptcy. Prior to that time a large number of suits had been begun to enforce the assessment, and the Court and other legal costs thus incurred amounted to nearly $100,000. These suits had to be all dismissed and the costs paid. A new assessment of 60 per cent was then made under the direction of the District Court, which, however, is not quite sufficient, and a small additional call will have to be made. The Company paid nearly three-fourths of its claims before it went into bankruptcy, either directly or by allowing stockholders to offset them against the stock, and it has thus paid an average of 94½ per cent on all its liabilities. The remainder, which is equal to about 20 per cent of the claims proved up in bankruptcy, will be paid up in the course of a year.

The following is a synopsis of the Company's condition at the present time:

Total claims allowed	$3,375,042.56
Amount paid	3,100,105.84
Balance of claims unpaid	174,846.72
Interest accrued on claims, about	100,000.00
Expenses for Court costs, part of which was prior to the bankruptcy proceedings, about	100,000.00
Attorneys' fees, about	75,000.00
Other expenses	53,197.71
Dividends uncalled for, about	5,000.00

About 1,700 suits were begun in seventeen different States and Territories. The ratio of expense to the amount collected is about 7 3-10 per cent. An additional assessment is necessary on the stock to pay up the balance of $275,000 still due, and a final dividend cannot be paid for perhaps a year. The estate will pay in full.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western Insurance Company appears to have been one of the big swindles of the fire, at least as to the stockholders. Stock was issued by it, on which 20 per cent was paid, and it was marked "non-assessable." The stockholders took it as full paid, and when after the fire they were called on for the remaining 80 per cent, there was naturally a hot time. It seems that the Directors assured the stockholders that they could not be assessed, but at the same time held out to the world that the Company had as assets this remaining 80 per cent due on the stock, and thus by false representations secured risks they could not otherwise have obtained. All the books of the Company were burned, and the work of discovering the stockholders, who seemed to be very modest in admitting their ownership of any stock, was slow and tedious. A very large number of suits were begun, and many are now pending in different States which cannot be tried on account of want of sufficient proof. All the suits have been contested more bitterly than usual, as the stockholders felt they had been most egregiously swindled. Two dividends of 10 and 6 per cent, respectively, have been declared, and a third small dividend may be expected in the course of a year. The following is the itemized statement:

Liabilities, about	$ 00,000.00
Collections (of which about $150,000 was by suits against stockholders)	205,459.74
Disbursements for dividends declared	120,978.98
J. R. Philo, employe, for services from Nov. 7, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1876, at $2,000 per year	7,461.14
C. W. Upton, Assignee, on account fees and expenses	6,253.66
Cash in bank unappropriated	7,620.50
All other expenses, for court costs, attorneys' fees, taxes, Register's fees, witness fees, and traveling expenses, printing and advertising, postage and postal cards, stationery, telegrams and express charges, Marshal's fees, etc	53,938.47
	$205,452.74

There is still uncalled for on past dividends about $11,500, due in sums of 11 cents to $300. The ratio of expenses to collections is about 33 per cent, showing that it has been the most expensive company to close up.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY.

There is probably no company which has received more pernicious notoriety since it became bankrupt than the Mutual Security, of which Mark Kimball is Assignee, and yet its affairs are not closed up yet. At first things seemed to go quite pleasantly, and, among other favorable symptoms, a judgment for about $54,000 was recovered against J. Young Scammon for money borrowed as Treasurer of the Company. This alone was sufficient to pay a small dividend, but the Supreme Court of the United States upset the anticipations of the waiting policy-holders by reversing the decision of the Court, and declared Scammon only liable for about $10,000. A large number of suits have been prosecuted against stockholders of the Company, and nearly all have been decided favorably and the money collected.

The following is a tabular statement of the Company's condition:

Total liabilities, about	$2,000,000.00
Paid out on dividends	238,428.58
Amount due Scammon on contested claim	3,000.00
Amount on hand	21,073.49
Amount uncalled for on past dividend warrants	6,750.00
Assignee's and Register's fees	6,300.00
Clerks' salary	6,000.00
Attorney's fees	8,826.00
Miscellaneous	4,500.00

The Company has paid three dividends, amounting to 14 per cent in all, and in a few months will make a further final dividend of from 1 to 2¼ per cent. The remaining assets consist of notes and mortgages to the amount of about $15,000, United States bonds $10,000, also bills receivable, a claim against J. Y. Scammon, etc., the value of which cannot be estimated. The further expense of closing the concern will be about $6,000, including accrued but unpaid Register's and Assignee's fees, etc. The percentage of amount collected to expenses is in the neighborhood of 14 per cent.

THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Commercial Insurance Company, Mr. R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, was one of those crushed entirely out by the fire. For a long time it was not thought that it could pay anything, as the Garden City Insurance Company, which had reinsured in it in May, 1871, had a claim of over $1,000,000 against it. This claim has lately been adjusted at $600,000, and a dividend will be paid thereon. It consists of policies which were all bought up by the officers of the Company. The Commercial has paid two dividends of 1¾ per cent each, and as some new claims have since been found, and the account of the Garden City Insurance Company allowed since, there will be no further dividend. The following is its exhibit:

Total liabilities	$ 2,700,000.00
Total receipts	101,600.51
Uncollected assets, about	3,000.00
On hand	26,194.37
Due Garden-City Insurance Co	18,000.00
Due city for taxes	7,500.00
Warrants not paid out on previous dividends, about	2,500.00
Contested claims	35,000.00
Register's and Marshal's fees	940.15
Assignee's fees	2,675.00
Attorney's fees	3,462.50
Expense of putting Company into bankruptcy, court costs in suits, etc	2,027.01
Clerk-hire and office expenses	2,006.66
Total expenses	16,720.32

The ratio of expenses to collections is about 10 per cent.

THE GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is one of the companies that has not closed up its affairs in bankruptcy. A petition was filed against it, but, as most of its claims were bought up by its officers, the proceedings were not pushed, and were recently discontinued. The stockholders paid up the capital of $300,000, but when the Company reinsured in the Commercial Insurance Company in May, 1871, and went out of business, this capital was divided again among the stockholders. After the fire the claims passed into the hands of P. Miller and the stockholders were compelled to pay enough to make a dividend of 24 per cent. Three per cent has also been realized from the reinsurance. The whole liabilities were about $1,100,000, and the assets consisted of the liability of the stockholders. The claims against the Company being in the hands of only a few and no legal proceedings having been taken, its affairs have created no excitement, and it is now closed up entirely.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The Assignee of the Chicago Fire-Insurance Company is most sincerely to be pitied, for he is engaged in an almost hopeless task of collecting several thousand small premium notes, where it costs $3 to get $1. The Company was a kind of hermaphrodite concern, being a stock organization, which had absorbed a mutual company and was attempting to run business on both bases. The assets after the fire consisted of small premium notes for amounts varying from $5 to $75, and the task of collecting them will never be ended. The court costs and attorney's fees in many cases would overbalance the amount of the claim, so that suits are useless. Many of the makers, also, are like the Irishman's flea, so that they cannot be found, and others, when discovered, are poorer than the well-known church mouse, or the emaciated feathered biped supposed to have been the property of Job. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, two dividends of 2 and 1 per cent respectively have been paid by the estate, which are probably all that will ever be declared. The Receiver still has premium notes to the amount of over $300,000 face value, which cannot be collected, and which comprise nearly all the assets. There are large attorneys', Register's, and Marshal's fees still to be satisfied that will absorb all the money on hand.

The liabilities were about $1,500,000
Collections 108,000
Dividends 65,000
Expenses 25,000
Cash on hand 19,606

The ratio of expenses to collections is about 25 per cent, and will be considerably more when all the remaining fees are paid. There are about $1,000 or $1,500 still uncalled for on past dividends.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

There is nothing noteworthy in the case of the Equitable Insurance Company. The books and papers of the Company were totally destroyed in the great fire, but enough has been collected to pay a dividend of 5 per cent, and about 9 per cent more will be paid when a suit now pending in the United States Court is decided.

The total claims were	$1,735,000
Amount collected, about	129,000
On hand, about	26,000
Secured notes, face value	12,000
Total expenses	10,000

As nearly all the assets were collected by suit the ratio of expenses, about 12 per cent, is quite small, being little more than the ordinary cost of collection without suit.

THE LAMAR.

The Lamar Insurance Company went out of business in the spring of 1871, and reinsured its claims in the People's Insurance Company of San Francisco, so that it has never been put in bankruptcy. The most of its claims were, after the Fire, settled by the People's, but a number of creditors, representing about $150,000, who had not compromised, filed a creditor's bill in the Superior Court against the stockholders of the Lamar, and have had excellent success. A dividend of 32 per cent has been paid by the Receiver on these claims, and it is expected they will all be paid in full. Suits have been necessary, however, against the 3,000 stockholders, and the costs have been large.

THE MERCHANTS'.

The affairs of the Merchants' are virtually settled, though the Assignee, Mr. W. E. Rollo, still has about $10,000 in his hands uncalled for on dividend warrants:

The total liabilities of this Company were	$5,836,013.72
Amount collected	638,297.60
Offsets	108,094.79
Taxes and fire-fund claims paid in full	15,406.61
Registers', Assignees', and lawyers' fees and other expenses	83,295.07
Amount uncalled for on dividend warrants, about	10,000.00
Amount paid on dividends	481,471.13

The estate paid 6¾ per cent on its claims. The last dividend meeting was held in November, 1874, when a dividend of 1¾ per cent was declared, and the Assignee filed his final report April 18, 1876. The most of the assets were collected by suit, yet the percentage of expenses to collections was less than 5½ per cent.

THE GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Germania Insurance Company started to close up its affairs under the supervision of the Circuit Court of Cook County, William Vocke being appointed Receiver, and subsequently bankruptcy proceedings being begun he was appointed Assignee and finished his duties. The usual amount of litigation against stockholders was necessary.

The total liabilities were	$3,250,000
Amount collected	240,000
Attorneys' fees	10,000
Assignee's fees	14,000
Marshal's and Register's fees and other expenses	17,000

Three dividends, amounting to 6¾ per cent, were declared, and the expenses of winding the estate up were over 17 per cent. The Assignee still has about $20,000 in his hands, for which warrants have been drawn, and which is owing to certain policy-holders who have failed to call for it.

THE FIREMAN'S

was closed up about three years ago, and the Assignee now has on hand only about $1,000 due on dividend warrants which have not been called for. The Company made the most rapid progress in winding up its affairs under the supervision of its energetic Assignee, O. H. Horton, Esq., and it paid a total amount of 5¾ cents on the dollar on its liabilities. The percentage of closing up was less than 4 per cent. Its assets, however, were in excellent condition to be realized on, and few suits were necessary. The liabilities footed up about $7,906,000, and the amount collected was about $425,567.15.

THE LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

The affairs of the Lumberman's Insurance Company were wound up some two years ago. The losses in the great fire were about $500,000. Previous to that event the Company had made negotiations toward reinsuring in the Fireman's Insurance Company, and the amount of the capital stock was divided among the stockholders. The proceeding was not, however, pushed, and the stockholders were obliged to repay the amount divided, which was sufficient to make a dividend of 47 per cent.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The Knickerbocker Insurance Company has not been put through bankruptcy; it has not had a Receiver to close up its affairs; and has not paid a dividend on its claims. It is *sui generis*, and must be considered alone. Owing to the inscrutable intricacies of a turned out—of having an astute ex-Judge for a President, and a very careless way of doing business, together with some nefarious legal transactions after the Fire, nobody has ever been able to find out much about the Company's affairs. Its claims sold to brokers at one time as high as 40 cents on the dollar, but later, as the chances of tapping the old Judge's pocket-book grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less, the claims sank to 15 per cent of their face value. A legal firm, who represented $300,000 of claims, managed to effect a settlement for 20 cents on the dollar. Most of the claims have now been bought up, and they are not at present considered a good investment, nor likely to pay any heavy profit.

DECATUR.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 7.—The great Fireman's Tournament, commencing Tuesday and lasting four days, promises to be the greatest thing of the kind in this country. Already every conceivable sort of fire-extinguisher has been entered, and large amounts of material and of apparatus from distant cities have arrived. Delegations have responded from nearly all parts of the country, and over 200 cities will be represented.

Politics are becoming more active, although many are waiting and holding breath until Ohio and Indiana declare the fate of the nation. The past week the Democratic Congressional canvass has been carried on in this county by Gen. Townsend,—Gen. Black being sick,—and the people turned out very well to listen. Next week the Republicans make their canvass, with the Hon. Joseph Cannon. Meetings, with local speakers, are being held nearly every night in different parts of the county. Perhaps the most active is the Temperance party. Under the lead of the Rev. John Tyler, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Crissey, Keneston, and a few others, they hold two or three meetings each evening, some opened with prayer. They have great hopes of electing their man to the Legislature.

The past week has been replete with frosts. This morning there was some ice, and the leaves and blades of grass were stiff. Fruit-gathering is now in order. Apples are plentiful, but poor.

Trade seems to be reviving a little, and more work is being done in our factories. But business men are snorting with great caution. There are hundreds wanting employment; some silk mile men are hiring out to farmers for their board; others get from $6 to $10 per month for farm work.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JUNEAU, Dodge Co., Wis., Oct. 7.—In THE DAILY TRIBUNE of the 5th inst. I found a special dispatch, dated at Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 4, and headed, "Left It Behind." Whoever is the originator of that dispatch, he has done great injustice to the memory of a good citizen and warm-hearted man. Mr. David Knittel has resided in this village for a period of at least eight years. During that time he was partially engaged in shoemaking, and partially in running a saloon; in both his vocations he proved himself honest and upright, and when he sold out and left this village it was regretted by every inhabitant. The charge that Mr. Knittel was a miser is also false. He was economical, and had no extravagant habits, and lived according to his own ideas of comfort; he was also always ready to liberally contribute towards any public or charitable enterprise, and ever joyous when he met a friend, whom he would liberally entertain. To the funds of the St. Joseph's Benevolent Association, which Association, as your correspondent says, is to bury Mr. K. at their own expense, he contributed most liberally, and that Association can well afford to bestow the last honors upon the remains of a good and upright man. What I have above stated I claim to be true in every particular, and I further claim that every man and woman in this village stands ready to substantiate my statement. Yours truly, RICHARD MERTZ.

A GENERATION AGO.

Reminiscences of Chicago Forty Years Ago.

The Lake House and the Rialto---Dr. Stuart and Dr. Dyer.

Presiding-Elder Mitchell and a Religious Revival---The "Republican's" Prayer.

For The Tribune.

Often, during the past summer, I have reverted to the good old days of yore; to the acquaintances of those golden happy days of 1838-'40, when a residence of one winter in Chicago was sufficient to make one acquainted with nearly everybody of any account. In the first year above alluded to, I had been sailing a topsail schooner of 750 tons burden; quite a large vessel in those days, though she would pass for nothing but a small lumber-droger now. I laid my vessel up in Chicago late in the fall; and there was nothing to do but to enjoy myself, and spend the hard-earned wages of the summer in the winter-dissipations which were entered into by nearly all of the "lakers," as well as by the more refined inhabitants of the city in those early days.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

was the first really grand hotel of those times; and I boarded there for a short time, rooming with that glorious good fellow and accomplished physician, Dr. John J. Stuart. Who that ever knew him but loved him?

He was a model of a man physically, with a countenance that plainly indicated a warm and loving heart, and a deep sympathy with suffering humanity. Long since he went to his rest; and I know of many of his unostentatious acts of benevolence that I am sure were found to his credit when the fashions and the follies of this world had passed away. Requiescat in pace.

I remember perfectly well how the old farmers from "Indeayne" and the Rock-River border, used to bring their wives and daughters, and their long, lean, lanky sons, up to the city to gaze upon its wonders, and primarily to see the "Big Hotel."

Ike Cook, a notability of those days, kept

THE "RIALTO,"

which was the "Tattersalls" and Delmonico's of those times; and there gathered, almost every morning, some men who would have made their mark in any community or in any land.

There was that glorious representative of "ould Ireland," the genial, witty, whole-souled Dr. Egan; the counterpart of him, the fat and happy (except when Stuart beat him at billiards) Dr. Maxwell; and now and then the wonderful Dr. Dyer,—the only one of the two now standing on the hither side of the dark and flowing river.

Dr. Dyer was then busily engaged in the work of Freedom, running the flying fugitives from Southern slavery to happiness and liberty by his "Underground Railroad." He was often seen in close and earnest converse with the colored barber of the town; though very few of us imagined then the importance of his work. Still he was bitterly denounced by nearly all the whites, and I have heard many such remarks as these: "There goes the d—d nigger, Dr. Dyer!" "Don't speak to that d—d white nigger, Dr. Dyer!" etc., etc.,—an nauseam. Who, then, of all that denunciatory crowd, imagined for a moment that the Doctor was but the pioneer of that grand work of human emancipation that was only to be perfected by the blood of thousands of our countrymen; and what one of his early maligners but would gladly shake his hand to-day as one of the true benefactors of his age? I met him the other day, in front of the Palmer House, and he readily recognized me, though long years of world-wide roaming since I only knew him as that "d—d nigger, D. Dyer." He too, has traveled since then; and, though on the down-hill of life, I am told that his indomitable pluck and his unapproachable manner of story-telling are still as strong and fresh as ever. His funny story about his glass eye (for he has one) is worth all the other witticisms of the day.

I began this article with the idea of relating some perhaps nigh-forgotten data of the early sailors of the Lakes. I do think that, after long years of travel and sojourn in distant and foreign lands, these inland waters brought into sailor-service a class of men without parallel as to bravery, magnanimity, and real sailor accomplishments.

THE NEPTUNE.

When this ill-fated brig was lost, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, her mate, Mr.——after ward Capt.——Webster, was brought here with both his feet so badly frozen that amputation was considered necessary; and, while he lay upon the pallet improvised for his use, on board the steamer that was to take him to Buffalo, old Commodore Blake and Capt. Dan Shelby stood by his side, the great tear-drops rolling down their weather-beaten cheeks, while their wallets were completely emptied of their contents to help the Second Mate along.

Dan Shelby was a "character,"—one of those hearty, impulsive men that we may find of every nationality, perhaps, but that seem to be indigenous to the "swate Green Isle."

He also wintered in Chicago at the time I allude to, and there was a great religious revival going on at the time, principally engineered by the M. E. Church.

PRESIDING-ELDER MITCHELL.

There were some very eloquent and persuasive preachers here at the time, prominent among all being the reverend gentleman above named. I wonder if there are any living who can recall with me the grand and eloquent appeals of that excellent man? He was a "tower of strength" in the pulpit—and out of it, too, for that matter. Six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and broad-shouldered, his countenance was almost Antinous-like in beauty. Added to this was an eloquence that I have rarely heard surpassed; and, when he moved with those majestic strides across the rostrum, chanting in his deep, melodious accents—

Jesus reigns and Heaven rejoices,

the heart that did not feel a strong desire to be purer and better must have been quite adamantine in character.

Almost nightly attendants of those revival meetings were a score or two of the Lake-skippers, and the crews of the vessels laid snugly up in winter-quarters here. One night,—I recall it to mind as vividly as though it was of the week's experience,—quite a crowd was gathered at the church, for many had become deeply interested in the matter of Salvation, while old John Harmon and his musical daughters rendered the services very attractive by their sweet singing of the good old revival hymns.

THE "REPUBLICAN'S" PRAYER.

At the close of one of the earnest exhortations, one of the Deacons came up the aisle where Dan and I were sitting. Dan had been visibly affected by the eloquent discourse of the Presiding Elder, and no less so by the following exhortation, but more than all by those telling words, "Sinner, will you scorn the message," which, earnestly rendered by a full congregation, have often led the sinner to approach the anxious-seat and crave an interest in the prayer of the redeemed.

Said the good Deacon to Dan, "My good friend, will you not go up to the front seat and join in prayer for the salvation of your immortal soul?"

Said Dan to me, "Capt. Sam, I'll go up if you will, for I feel worse to-night than ever I did before."

So we went up, with three or four graceless shell-backs, and, at the appointed moment, we all kneeled down at the altar, while the good Deacon alternately patted us on the shoulders, urging us "to pray if the spirit moved us; it would do us a heap of good," etc.

One of Dan's crew knelt beside him, and he was under deep conviction, sobbing like a child; and, at last quite overcome, he seized Dan by the arm, crying, "Dan, I'd like to pray if I only knew what to say, what prayer to make."

"D—n it!" said Dan, solemnly yet heartily, and in a voice that reached nearly every one in the congregation, "D—n it, sir! make the *Republican's* prayer: 'Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner!'"

I left the anxious-seat suddenly, nor stopped until well outside the sacred precincts, when, I am ready to confess, I *smiled*. CAPT. SAM.

French Wines.

The adulteration of wine in France has become so serious an abuse that the Syndical Chamber in Paris has appointed a Commission to inquire into the extent of the evil and the best means of preventing it. The Commission has published its report, and accompanied it with a letter addressed to the Minister of Agriculture. It finds that the complaints are well based, and that a practice has arisen within the last few years of doctoring wines in some cases with actual poisons. It mentions in particular a preparation of arsenic, which it has found to be used literally in wholesale quantities. It is chiefly for the purpose of coloration that these poisons are employed, and, as they are introduced in the manufacture of the wine, the public have, of course, no means of protecting themselves. The Chamber, in its letter, presses upon the Minister to take instant measures to abate this abuse, as the grape-harvest is about to be reaped. The letter must be regarded as very significant from the fact that the wine-growers of France are some of the most important and wealthy of its inhabitants. The laws against adulteration in favor of the Democratic party. [Applause.] Music bears no relation to political unfitness of any kind. [Applause.] Every man that is a Democrat is a Democrat because he hates something; every man that is a Republican is a Republican because he loves something. Democracy of the modern kind is built upon envy, upon hate, and upon ignorance and upon treason; Republicanism is built upon a love of liberty, upon a love of justice, upon a love of country, and upon the highest, the holiest, and the noblest aspirations of the human heart. If you wish to make a man a Democrat, appeal to his envy; if you wish to make him a Democrat, appeal to his prejudice, appeal to his ignorance, appeal to his hatred; but if you want to make a man a Republican, appeal to his brain, appeal to his heart. I am a Republican. [Applause.]

THE RAILWAYS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

A stockholder of the Michigan Central Railroad writes a long communication to the New York *Tribune*, of which the following are the salient points:

Let me call the attention of your readers to one railroad where there is a most imperative need of a change for the better, where the conduct of the men in power has been inexcusable and flagrant, and where redress should be sought by every lawful means without delay. I refer to the Michigan Central Railroad,—a line whose stock under proper management would be at par; a line whose 3,000 stockholders have been most shamefully ill-used, and whose property has been the treasury from which a small number of men have amassed great wealth, while the real owners have been cheated of their due. Only a few years ago this Company was paying regular dividends; the stock was above par and very little of it was in the market. All dividends have ceased, and the price of the stock has fallen to 40 or under. What is the cause of this great change? It is not far to seek. Turn to the Company's condensed balance-sheet of May 31, 1876, and the rock on which the fortunes of the Michigan Central have been shattered is before your eyes. It is found in the item of "construction branches," $4,588,204.00, which is 20 per annum expended by the Company on its leased roads, and this amount covers a disgraceful record of mismanagement, trickery, and bad faith to stockholders.

From 1865 to 1872 the Company paid to its stockholders 64 per cent in dividends. Since that time nothing has been paid. It is the leased roads which have brought about this result; for, as has before been stated, the Michigan Central Railroad Company has paid out over $4,500,000 on its leased roads more than it has received. The Michigan Central is an old-established road, very favorably situated for doing a lucrative business. The rapid growth of the country, now recovering from the depressing effects of the panic of 1873, will certainly increase that business steadily and largely. It is not likely that any more through lines will be built in that part of the United States for many years. From these considerations it is plain that the future of the Michigan Central Railroad is one of great promise, if the stockholders will join in protesting against the policy which has depressed the value of their property, and in insisting that hereafter Michigan Central shall be managed in the interest of Michigan Central, and not in the interest of the leased lines, which are parasites upon the principal corporation—allowed to prey upon it merely that they may swell the riches of certain faithless officials. The money belonging to the stockholders has been, is now being, and will be squandered on these worthless roads which have been saddled upon the Michigan Central.

Another thing the stockholders have the right to demand of the Directors is that they publish regular statements of the business of the road, in order that the investors may be as fully informed as the trustees of their property. The gross receipts of each week should be published, and monthly statements of receipts and expenses should be given so that the net results may be known to the stockholders and the public by the 15th of the ensuing month.

But this is by no means all that the Michigan Central stockholders should find out from the officers. They have the right to know if the late President, Mr. Joy, has made any proposition or arrangements to return to the Company the land-grant of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. Was not the acceptance or carrying out of any such proposition or arrangements an extremely questionable transaction? Are the stockholders satisfied of the folly of carrying on business at a loss, and they should demand that rates be raised to a paying basis. The Michigan Central must withdraw from a fatal competition in rates, or the Directors should be held responsible as Trustees of the property for the loss on it.

The stockholders of Michigan Central should enforce upon the attention of the managers of that Company the fact that they are thoroughly aroused; that they are ready how they have been betrayed, and will not allow themselves to be imposed upon any longer. They should decide the question, Who are the proprietors of the Michigan Central Railroad, and what are they going to do with the associates that bear to them? Did he treat himself as President, attorney, Trustee, or proprietor when he leased to the Company either of the properties which he controlled? Would it not be profitable for the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad to probe the bottom facts regarding all these leases; to find out who were the owners and what influence they brought to bear to have the leases perfected; who of the Company's officers advised and made the leases, and whether the officers were interested in the leased roads before the leases were made? If these charges or implications be true and can be substantiated, would it not be well for the stockholders to take measures to find out and, if necessary, apply the remedies which are certainly to be obtained from the courts?

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 2d has the following to say in regard to the trouble of the Michigan Central Railroad:

Since the retirement of the Sears Building or Boston management from the Michigan Central, the stockholders in that property have become restive at its continued profitlessness in the face of a large business. The newly dominant New York interest has petitioned the Directors to amend their rates on west-bound freight, and to throw overboard the lease contracted by Mr. Joy and his associates. Under these leases a considerable quantity of bonds and stocks of collateral roads were guaranteed by the Michigan Central, and, as such, eagerly sought as an investment throughout New England. The road is said to lose $1,000,000 a year upon them, which is not improbable, and suits are threatened to void them on the ground of fraud in the making of them. We have taken the pains to ascertain the standing of the Michigan Central, both of itself and as to these leased lines, *so far as it appears* from the investment list of the *Financial Chronicle*. It is as follows:

Michigan Central stock	$18,738,304
First mortgage convertible sinking fund	2,170,000
First mortgage convertible	1,500,000
Consolidated mortgage	8,000,000
Air-line mortgage	1,000,000
Air-line first mortgage	300,000
Equipment bonds	600,000
Kalamazoo & South Haven—	
First mortgage	640,000
Second mortgage	70,000
Grand River Valley—	
First mortgage convertible	1,000,000
Second mortgage	500,000
Stock	491,200
Detroit & Bay City—	
First mortgage	424,000
Same (not guaranteed)	1,906,000
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw—	
First, second, and consolidated	4,243,000

This makes a capital on its own line of nearly $30,000,000, and a debt on leased lines which it has become responsible for to the amount of $11,974,500; or, if we subtract the "not guaranteed" Detroit & Bay City bonds, on which the Michigan Central apparently paid interest for awhile, but which are now defaulted, there would still remain over $10,000,000 of debt on leased lines in which the road is bound. The consolidated mortgage of the Michigan Central bears interest at 7 per cent, and on the stock of the Grand River Valley only 2½ per cent is guaranteed, but all the remaining debts bear interest at 8 per cent. There is an annual interest charge therefor of about $1,700,000, and the whole net earnings for the year ending May 31 were only $2,048,000, out of which, it is to be presumed, there were taxes also to be paid; the net was 20 per cent of the gross earnings. These leased lines make up a mileage of 300 or 400 miles, but there business is largely in the future, if, indeed, they ever do a sufficient traffic to justify 8 per cent on their capital. Apparently lessors will have to submit to the same fate which holders of other inflated securities have had to suffer, and accept a scaling down.

Lost Coupons.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Treasury Department does not now attempt to caveat or stop payment of stolen or lost coupons; but it has done, and may in the future do, something for the relief of parties who are able to produce proof of the destruction of their missing coupons. A little incident which comes to mind fully illustrates the position assumed by the Treasury Department in the last-named premises.

Not long ago, one of our most active and intelligent capitalists, who was pressed for time to attend to all the coupon clipping devolving upon him as a heavy holder of large lines of coupon bonds of various descriptions, took home to his suburban villa a lot of coupon 5-20 United States bonds, for the purpose of cutting from them, in the quiet of his domestic circle, out of business hours,

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Sir!" said he when the irrepressible interrupter bawled out, "What about them income-tax returns?" "Sir, such charges are best treated with silent contempt."

The Coroner's inquest in the Peter Skulski stabbing affray has been continued until 2 o'clock to-day. The testimony thus far shows Befel to have been the aggressor.

"Any children?" said the proprietor of the house, a gaunt, harsh woman, with a voice you could grate a nutmeg on, to the proposing tenant of her building. "Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the tenant: "but, if you desire it, of course I can drown them."

At about 12:15 yesterday morning Catherine M. Mahoney died suddenly at her residence, No. 91 Miller street, from chronic alcoholism, as pronounced by Dr. McCarthy, who prescribed for her shortly before death. She was 38 years of age, and leaves a husband, but no family.

The New Orleans Minstrels, a traveling company recently organized by J. H. Haverly, and managed by William Foote, Jr., open the fall season this evening at Rochelle. The route for the remainder of the week is: Sycamore, Oct. 10; St. Charles, Oct. 11; Geneva, Oct. 12; Aurora, Oct. 14.

Henry Jamieson, for holding up a young man in rear of No. 30 Silver street, and robbing him of $10, and Byron Healey, one of a gang who held up Anton Braun in Haymarket Square some few weeks ago, were both arrested and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station yesterday afternoon.

George H. Dilks, son of Inspector Dilks, and Sergt. Kealey of New York, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of accompanying E. A. Woodward back to the metropolis. They proceeded on their way to Springfield to obtain the necessary papers, and on their return will take Woodward in charge.

Press & Henke's saloon, No. 312 West Indiana street, was broken into Saturday evening and about $50 worth of cigars, liquors, and old silver coin stolen. Shortly after the burglary, Dan Mahoney, a noted night-worker, was found loafing in the vicinity, and was taken in by Officer Mahoney, of the West Madison Street Station.

An entirely unprovoked shooting affray at No. 87 Halsted street, in which William A. Taylor shot Major Bradford in the left arm, inflicting only a slight flesh wound, furnished a pretext for the police pouncing down on the place. The keepers, Dan Kellogg and H. C. Atwood, twelve inmates, and a full lay out of gamblers' tools, were lodged in the West Madison Street Station.

Ernest Miller, a saloon-keeper at No. 81 West Randolph street, went upon a terrific hurrah Saturday night, and when Officer William Gleason attempted to take him in he went for him in true pugilistic style, wherefore he is booked at the Madison Street Station charged with assault, disorderly conduct, and drunkenness. During the scuffle the officer lost his star, but yesterday it was returned to him.

Capt. Sam Whiting (not Whitney, as erroneously published in Sunday's Times) has been appointed an agent for the Chicago Academy of Design. He is duly authorized to solicit subscriptions and make collections for the Academy. This enterprise is now receiving the attention of our prominent artists, and everything will be done to make the Academy and Gallery of Paintings worthy of Chicago.

The cigar-makers met yesterday afternoon at No. 45 North Clark street. John T. Sharff presided over an attendance about one-half as large as that of the Sunday previous. After they had fooled away about an hour's time, a constitution, stating the duties of the various officers of the organization, was adopted, and the officers —Executive Committee of Five, Secretary, Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary—were elected.

"You must, Mrs. Bouncer," said the wit of a second-class boarding-house to the landlady, "be a good customer to the butcher." "You may well say so, Mr. Chambers," she replied with a simper of satisfaction. "I pay him from $60 to $70 a week." "O, I didn't mean that," answered the humorist: "it's because you buy so much meat no one else would." The landlady said he would always have his joke, and smiled a forced and frosty smile; then, going into the kitchen, laid a nice long hair across the jester's plate of pudding, as a reward of merit.

John Boyle, A. McFarlane, H. Walpole, and Peter Eagan are "the bloody four." Last evening they entered the saloon of Henry Rodich, No. 113 West Lake street, and stirring up a strife with Rodich's boarders, were most brutally pounded and slashed with knives. Until the arrival of Officer Frank Hogan, pandemonium reigned supreme. A stove full of live coals was distributed about the place, and flower-pots, beer glasses, and other missiles flew as thickly as the Persian arrows did of old. The entire batch were stranded at the West Madison Street Station.

Sneak thieves in the West Division have reached the winter of their discontent. During the past twenty-four hours, professional sneaks have made away with two rolls of flannel, valued at $50, from in front of the store of J. Isaacs, No. 149 Halsted street; a coat and other clothing from Fred Spencer of No. 600 West Monroe street; a satchel containing a few old trinkets, from a buggy at the corner of Union and Lake streets, owned by R. B. McMullen, of No. 388 North LaSalle street; and a lot of carpenter tools from James Schiller, No. 81 Halsted street.

A lady boarding on West Washington street recently stained a front breadth of her dress and sent out her little girl to get 10 cents' worth of ammonia to clean it. The landlady met the child in the hall and, of course, asked her where she was going. On being informed, the prudent woman went to the lady and said: "Mis' Haynes, I'm astonished to think you would do such a thing, and I never would have thought it of you. Sending out to introduce fluid pneumonia into the house and have us all catch the disease and perhaps be laid in our graves all together, like so many sardines. No; if you want to take them stains out'n your dress just take my advice and use hartshorn. It's good, and there ain't no danger of it's catching."

It is strange how instinct and training will sometimes assert themselves under the most unexpected circumstances after the lapse of years! There is an old gentleman on Thirty-ninth street who was an editor once, twenty-seven years ago, but never mentions now his connection with the press, which, indeed, even his most intimate friends have by this time forgotten. The other night he was dozing in the parlor and his daughter was singing "Good News from Home," when, as she concluded—

For I have had good news from home,

her father bounded to his feet and said, "Sh—h! If you've got good, authentic, exclusive news, don't squall it out so. Perhaps one of our reptile contemporaries might be passing and get it. Keep quiet it and we'll have a scoop!"

In the parade and review last Saturday, as on other occasions of public display, the Second Regiment has been indebted to the courtesy of friendly societies or individuals for the colors carried by the standard-bearers. The financial difficulties under which the organization has labored in the effort to pay the large sum required for the uniforms and equipments, in addition to rent and expenses of armory has precluded the possibility of incurring an outlay for a stand of colors. A correspondent says, "I am sure that if the citizens generally, but especially the ladies of Chicago, were aware of this embarrassment, they would promptly and cheerfully undertake the patriotic duty of providing regimental flags for the Second, and only a word of encouragement from the daily press is necessary."

A prudent young woman up at Boscobel, Wis., has a lover in this city who is in the last stages of a galloping consumption. Feeling his end approaching, he had a friend telegraph her to say that he could not survive many days, and imploring her to come down and marry him on his deathbed and smooth his pathway to the tomb. When she received the dispatch the beautiful girl burst into tears, but recovered sufficiently to telegraph to the friend: "Has poor Jeffrey kept up his life-insurance?" The friend telegraphed back: "Policy for $10,000 in your favor is paid up till May 9, 1877. Poor Jeffrey cannot last after the first cold snap." The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffrey: "Darling, I will be with you on Tuesday, never to quit you during life. LURLINE." "It will be a sad loss to you, my love," said her mother. "Yes, ma," sobbed the girl, "but the loss is fully covered by insurance."

He came into the office and said: "Here, boys, I've got something fully for you. Going up on the West-Side car on Saturday night—it was car 257, left Clark and Madison at 6:55; it is always well to note these details—" "Quite right, quite right," said the city editor, while the boys gathered round. "pray proceed." "Well, there were probably a dozen passengers on board, and just as we got to between Sangamon and Morgan streets, perhaps a little nearer Morgan than Sangamon, a young man put his hand in his pocket, and pulling out—" "Great heavens!" said the city editor, "and there wasn't a word of it in the papers this morning! What in thunder ails the West Side police. Go on!" "And," continued the stranger, "pulling out a pencil, he said: 'Let's take a vo—'" He did not finish the sentence, for with a bound like an infuriated tiger the city editor sprang on him, and after choking him butted his head against the wall. "But it is a straw," gasped the unfortunate man. "Straws outside of a saloon are N. G.," coolly replied the editor. "Go and sin no more," and opening the door he sped the parting guest down nineteen iron steps with a courteous kick.

The German performance at the New Chicago Theatre last evening was one of the most successful of the season, the house, as usual, being crowded to suffocation. The play presented was entitled "The Art to Please; or, the Vicomte de Letorieres." It is a French production, and, like most French plays, is highly interesting, though some objection might be made to its moral tone. Miss Stammwitz, the new leading lady, who played the *Vicomte*, again showed that she is an actress of unusual excellence and talent. Next Sunday there will be a gala representation at this house, when there will be produced Schiller's great drama, "Kabale und Liebe" ("Love and Intrigue"), with Miss Stammwitz as *Lady Milford*, and Miss Wolf, the leading lady of Mr. Warster's St. Louis theatre, as *Louise*, and all the other leading members of the company in the cast. Nearly half of the seats for that evening have already been reserved.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

E. B. Wheelock, of No. 463 West Jackson street, while traveling his milk route, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was set upon by two ruffians in rear of No. 431 West Van Buren street. One gave him a blow with a slung-shot, and then stood over him with drawn revolver, while his companion rifled his pockets of a gold watch and $75 in cash. Wheelock pursued them and fired his revolver at them, until, on Loomis street, he came up to one of them and grappled with him. Just before he laid hands upon him, the fellow turned and fired his revolver full in Wheelock's face, the ball just grazing him. The two then grappled and Wheelock then beat him over the head severely, but the fellow again succeeded in overpowering him, and making good his escape. Returning to the scene of the scuffle, Wheelock found his assailants' revolver, false whiskers, and hat lying in the road. The search was continued and the fugitive was discovered in a house on Congress street, and was recognized by Wheelock as an old employe named Fred Ellis. They took him home, and notified the police of Wheelocks adventure. The rest of the story was ferreted out by Detective Flynn, the Wheelock's insanely hoping to keep it quiet, and allow the marauder to go unharmed providing he would deliver up the plunder. Detective Flynn failed to see the case from this standpoint, and accordingly locked Ellis up on a charge of robbery.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE LIAR'S CLUB.

A gentleman who asserts that if George Washington were living now and himself anything the size of the lamented Father of his Country, G. W. would not keep that hatchet without having to work for it, has just returned from Colorado. The hunting is, he states, magnificent, though he cannot accept as true the stories of men killing 225 quails at one shot. He has himself frequently killed ninety or 100, but he doubts if more than 150 have ever been brought down at a single discharge. It is not of quail, however, that he would speak, so much as of grizzly bears. Which reminds him that one day as he was passing along the Echo Canon he was surprised and gratified to see two gigantic grizzlies approaching him in single file and close order. Hurriedly he placed his rifle (an old Kentucky long-barrel that his father inherited from his grandfather, who swopped a stolen horse with Daniel Boone for it) to his shoulder, and drew the trigger. He was surprised not to see the bear fall, and looked into the barrel to see if all was right. He saw the bullet coming up and adjusting the piece again took aim, and presently the bullet emerged and the first bear fell. The second bear did not move nor display any signs of rage or fear, and on approaching him the intrepid hunter discovered that the bear was stone-blind and had something depending from his jaws. On close inspection it proved that that something was the tail of the dead bear, which he (the dead bear) had been in the habit of lending to his unfortunate companion in order to turn him round. When the dead bear fell the tail came off and the survivor was left with it in his mouth. With great presence of mind the intrepid hunter tied a string to the tail and then led the bear into camp where he was speedily slain, a victim to misplaced confidence. The intrepid hunter is prepared to swear to the truth of his statement on a stack of Bibles as high as a house, and expects that not a single blackball will be cast when his name is proposed for membership in the Liars' Club.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Amanda E. Patrick filed her bill Saturday accusing her husband, Theodore J. Patrick, of drunkenness and desertion, and asking for a divorce.

James H. Barlow also asked for a divorce because his wife Laura has been unfaithful to her marriage vows, and has been guilty of drinking to excess.

Delia Wise also wants a divorce because her husband has been in the habit of treating her so cruelly that she has been obliged to leave him.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Discharges were issued to Samuel McDowall, Joel Gurley, and Silas M. Moore.

In the matter of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company, an order was entered authorizing the Assignee to pay the Company's employes on their making proof of their claims, as required by law, and also to advance to the Company such sums of money as may be necessary for carrying on its business, not to exceed $5,000.

E. A. Bigelow & Co. were adjudged bankrupt, and a warrant issued, returnable Nov. 7.

John Everett was on Saturday elected Assignee of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Howe & McMullen.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of E. G. Orvis.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for the estate of John W. Norris.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

J. V. Farwell & Co. sued James and Anna Wiley for $1,000.

Russel Brothers began a suit for $3,000 against Lorenz and Jacob Baer, and another for $1,000 against J. G. Bolton.

Moses Strauss brought suit against John E. Domschke to recover $1,000.

John Howison commenced an action to recover $10,000 from Charles Moessinger and Louisa Wenthe.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro. sued Charles W. Boynton.

The Merchants' National Bank of New York sued Solomon McKichan and Hugh McDougall for $2,500.

F. H. Follansbee brought suit for $1,000 against Morton Culver.

Fernando Jones began a suit against Henry and Mayer Neuberger, claiming $3,500.

Hamlin & Hale, for the use of R. W. Hale, began an action in debt for $4,800 against H. H. Magie, and another for $3,000 against T. W. Harvey.

M. B. Derrick, for the use of L. S. Mann, sued J. M. W. Jones for $5,000.

Smeal & Rebanks, for the use of L. S. Mann, brought suit to recover $1,000 from J. H. Kedzie.

Philip Goldman commenced a suit against the Michigan Central Railroad Company to recover $2,000 damages. John Hilleyer sued the same Company for $4,000.

L. S. Sweezey commenced a suit in debt against the Village of Hyde Park to recover $4,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Abigail A. Draper, executrix of the will of David P. Draper, deceased, filed a bill Saturday against Lavinia Elvira Albee, W. A. Chapel, Lilian E. Peck, Caroline B. Chapel, Sophronia Chapel, and Laura H. Perkins, to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000 on Lot 10, Block 15, in Canal Trustees' new subdivision of the east fraction of the southeast quarter of Sec. 21, 39, 14, and another for $1,100 on the same premises.

Hugh Lewis began a suit for $5,000 against George Boomer.

John Murphy et al. sued Henry Fuller for $2,400.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against James H. Bowen and wife, Caryl Young, Jacob Kelly, W. J. Kelly, E. W. Morley, W. J. Peake, C. A. Storrs, Augustus Storrs, J. H. Dix, Lewis Morris, the New York State Loan and Trust Company, the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, the Second National Bank of Freeport, George Beach, J. W. Beach, C. M. Beach, Frank Chapman, and H. H. Love, to foreclose a mortgage for $20,000 on Sublot 1, Lot 4, Block 1, in fractional section addition.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—157 to 164, 166 to 170, 172 to 178 inclusive. No. 145, Krause vs. Hayes, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—11, 12, 14. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—21, 33, 65 to 50 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 2,253, Elder vs. Dressel; also, calendar Nos. 250, 252, 257 to 275 inclusive, except 264 and 268. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 1,215, Munger vs. City; also, calendar Nos. 282 to 300 inclusive, except 289, 293, and 297. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, vs. S. Sheldon Norton, $269.44.—Merchants' National Bank vs. William H. Rice, $1,615.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. S. Prescott vs. James Parrott, $1,159.75.

JUDGE JAMESON—Adelaide E. Somes vs. Coll McDougall, $1,086.37.—Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company vs. William J. Johnson, $286.89. —F. T. Lamb vs. Charles O. Thompson, $353.46.—Rudolph Wolfson vs. Isaac Weiss, $112.93.—Nathan Mears et al. vs. Durham F. and Charles P. Keeney and Charles M. Warren, $210.—William Probasco and J. W. Marsh, Receiver, vs. John Humpfner, $238.09.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. G. Abbott vs. A. C. Millard and Edwin J. Decker, $1,108.29.

JUDGE BOOTH—Michael Grady vs. Thomas Pitt, $46.36.—Isaac Weiss vs. John Dunmore; verdict, $25, and motion for new trial.

GEN. SHERMAN.

HE THINKS THE INDIANS WILL NOT HOLD OUT MUCH LONGER.

Secretary-of-War Cameron and Gen. Sherman paused at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday on their return from a trip to the Far West. They were accompanied by their families, and preferred to stop over Sunday in Chicago rather than in St. Louis. To Mr. Cameron this portion of the United States is not very familiar, and previous to this journey he had never strayed beyond the Mississippi. Gen. Sherman, on the contrary, possesses a knowledge of Western life gained from actual experience during a sojourn of many years in the Western States and Territories. He was therefore fitted to act as guide, philosopher, and friend of the Secretary in his tour of exploration across the Continent.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Cameron passed the forenoon in listening to a sermon, and in the afternoon their attention was equally occupied by numerous callers. A TRIBUNE representative was admitted to a conference with Gen. Sherman, after that distinguished soldier had partaken of his dinner, and while he was, in consequence thereof, good-humored and in a talkative mood.

"Am I out here on business or for pleasure? A combination of both, I should say," remarked the General after the usual salutations.

"On business connected with the War Department?"

"Not exactly. You see Cameron had never been out in the western half of the country, and he felt that it would assist him materially in administrating the affairs of the Department if he would go out and get an idea of the lay of the land."

"A wise conclusion."

"Yes: I do think that every public man ought to travel over the Western States and Territories, in order to adequately understand the questions that constantly arise in that section."

"You refer to the Indian difficulties?"

"Those as well as other problems that require legislative action."

"Was this trip taken by yourself and Mr. Cameron specially in reference to the Indian question?"

"It was not. As I said, Mr. Cameron had a curiosity and desire to see the West, particularly California, and so we made up a quiet traveling party, intending to recreate as well as to obtain information."

"The West is not new to you, of course?"

"Oh, no: I was eleven years in California."

"How long have you been gone from Washington?"

"We started about a month ago, and have been as far West as we could go by land."

"Were you long in California?"

"Over a week, during which time we visited the principal objects of interest in the State, and traveled south on the new line as far as Yuma. Thence we went to Denver, and here we are."

"Did you go up into the Indian country?"

"No."

"What are your sentiments regarding the summer campaign against the Indians?"

Gen. Sherman smiled.

"Is the result equal to your expectations?"

Gen. Sherman smiled again, and said:

"I am sorry that I can't express an opinion, but you understand that as a public man I am not at liberty to tell all I think or know. It wouldn't do for me to begin to criticise Crook or Terry."

"You might say what you consider the prospects for the coming year in the Black Hills neighborhood."

"I think I am justified in declaring that the whole of that Northwestern country will be opened for settlement long before there are people to settle in it."

"Then you think the hostile Indians will not hold out much longer?"

"I know they will not. What is termed the Indian War is nothing more than the same struggle that has been going on for the past 200 years. It began in New England, and has gradually edged westward. Each outbreak has had the same ending. This Sioux difficulty will not last long enough to interfere a moment with the tide of westward migration."

"Have you matured any plans for the spring campaign?"

"No; I shall leave the whole direction of the matter to Gen. Sheridan."

"How long do you remain in Chicago?"

"I leave here to-morrow for St. Louis. Mr. Cameron goes straight from here to Washington."

"Are you taking much interest in politics just now?"

"I am out of the political arena altogether. My idea about all these political contests is that the sun will rise to-morrow just the same as it did to-day, no matter who is elected to office or what party comes into power."

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

ORGANIZATION OF A DISTRICT LODGE.

It was a great day for the members of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel in this city yesterday. They instituted the first District Grand Lodge of the West at the hall of the Knights of Pythias, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, amid imposing ceremonies, which, however, could be witnessed by the initiated only. This order is similar to that of B'nai B'rith, and was organized for the same purpose. The order in the West is still very young, but already contains eight lodges in Chicago, two in St. Louis, and two in Milwaukee, with a total membership of about nine hundred. It was established in New York and other Eastern cities several years ago, and there it has already a very large membership. Thus far it has but one Grand Lodge, which has its headquarters in New York. The spread of the order in the West has, however, been so great of late that a Grand Lodge for the West has become a necessity, and therefore District Grand Lodge No. 2 was organized in this city yesterday. Besides delegates from all the lodges in this city, representatives from the lodges in St. Louis and Milwaukee were present.

The delegates met at the hall of the Knights of Pythias at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Grand Master Isaac Hamburger, of New York, presided, and Grand Secretary H. J. Goldsmith kept the record. After the transaction of sundry business of interest only to the craft, the election of officers for the New Grand Lodge took place, which resulted as follows: L. Freed, of Chicago, Grand Master; H. Newland, of St. Louis, Deputy Grand Master; William Deutsch, of St. Louis, Grand Secretary; F. Becker, of Milwaukee, Grand Treasurer.

These officers were publicly installed by Grand Master Hamburger in the afternoon, with imposing ceremonies. A number of committees were afterwards appointed and the By-Laws of District Grand Lodge, No. 1, as far as applicable to the West were adopted for this District, until new ones could be reported and adopted. On motion, it was resolved to hold the next meeting on the last Sunday in January, 1877, at Milwaukee. Sundry other business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

In the evening a grand banquet in honor of the institution and installation of the new Grand Lodge was given by the Chicago Lodges to the Representatives at the Matteson House, which was a highly pleasant and successful affair. Mr. George Braham, of the Committee of Arrangements, deserves great credit for the excellency of the entertainment, and the delegates acknowledged it by giving him a vote of thanks. Mr. Braham was the toast master, and offered a number of toasts in terse and witty language, which were responded to by Messrs. J. Hamburger, L. Fried, W. Munchweiler, D. H. Newland, and a number of others.

THE CENTENNIAL AWARDS "FOOLISH BOMBAST."

There is positively no ground whatever for the ridiculous and contradictory claims put forth by some of the sewing-machine companies—that their particular machines have received higher honors than others. The awards are all of the same grade, and no exhibit is pronounced best of its class. The judges' reports, not yet published, will give the special merits of each exhibit. The Willcox & Gibbs new automatic machine has taken all the honors obtainable.

GREAT FAVORITES.

The favorite perfumes, Dr. Price's Ylang Ylang and Sweet Alyssum Toilet Water, will be dispensed from Steele & Price's fountains at the Exposition to-day. Handkerchiefs perfumed free.

CARD FROM DR. BEEBE.

To avoid disappointment to those of my patients who reside out of the city, I desire to say that I shall be absent from Chicago until Oct. 21.

G. D. BEEBE.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

THE REVIVAL.

Indications of a General Spiritual Awakening Throughout the City.

Yesterday's Meetings at the Tabernacle and Farwell Hall Largely Attended.

Two Practical and Pointed Addresses by Maj. Whittle.

He Shows Himself to Be the Worthy Comrade of Mr. Moody.

How the Good Work Goes on in the City Churches.

FARWELL HALL.

A RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT

in Chicago which implies the laying of street-railways to the peace of the meetings, and the purchase of 200 additional cars for the accommodation of the worshipers, is an event which challenges the deepest attention of all classes of thoughtful people. In view of the absence of Mr. Moody at the funeral of his brother in Northfield, Mass., the morning meeting which had been advertised at the Tabernacle at 8 o'clock was changed to Farwell Hall, and the two meetings at 4 and 8 p. m. were joined in one at the first mentioned hour. This cautious policy was not justified by the results. A very large meeting of Christian workers were early at the hall, while streams of people who had not heard of the change in the programme were all the morning coming and going to and from the Tabernacle. The afternoon meeting was one of the most successful yet held, and might have been repeated in the evening with Maj. Whittle to speak and Mr. Sankey to sing.

The anxious hearts of the ministers have been reassured; it is not Moody, but God, who is reviving His work in the hearts of this people. The absence of the leader was painfully felt at first, but at the morning meeting it became evident that Maj. Whittle was very much at home in talking to Sunday-school teachers and other active Christians, while his afternoon discourse, or, more properly, Bible-reading, was with the demonstration of the spirit and with power. Henceforth this Chicago evangelist will take rank among us as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. Like Mr. Moody, he is a layman; was formerly the Secretary of the Elgin Watch Company, which profitable place he resigned three years ago to devote himself to saving souls. Since then he has been remarkably successful as an evangelist, and was only waiting for the arrival of the English and Irish brethren, and the more perfect organization of the revival campaign, to start on another tour of meetings in some of the chief cities of the Northwest. His presence at this time is providential. He is probably the only man equal to the emergency, and his work yesterday was both a revelation and a surprise.

There was a large attendance of ministers at the 8 o'clock service, who had evidently taken their own advice and rallied to the support of the revival work, which was felt to be in a critical condition. Mr. Sankey was at the organ and Prof. Stebbins was on the platform with a large detachment of his choir.

Singing by Mr. Sankey, the beautiful solo:

Draw me nearer, blessed Lord,
To the Cross where Thou hast died.

"Work, for the Night Is Coming," by the whole congregation; prayer by the Rev. Drs. Thompson and Chamberlain; and then Maj. Whittle began his remarks at Phil. I., 29: "For unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for His sake."

THE ADDRESS.

This passage of Scripture has come to me in view of the great responsibility which is so unexpectedly laid upon me. It is natural under the circumstances that we should feel a degree of depression and a painful sense of responsibility, in view of the work in which we are engaged, with our leader suddenly called away from the head of our column; but we are doing this work with faith in Jesus Christ, and it is our duty not only to believe in Him, but also to suffer with Him. In the eleventh chapter of Numbers Moses is in great depression. The people began to murmur against God for want of flesh to eat and Moses says unto the Lord, "I am not able to bear all this people alone, because it is too heavy for me. And if Thou deal thus with me, kill me I pray Thee, out of hand if I have found favor in thy sight, and let me not see my wretchedness." Moses was a type of Christ, but Christ was greater than he, for Christ carried the whole world in His arms, and did not complain. He bore our sins; He carried our sorrows. The Lord had compassion on Moses and gave him seventy men to help him judge the people, and to these men he gave a portion of the spirit which was upon Moses, and they all prophesied in the camp. They had a special gift; so also had the seventy Disciples which Christ sent out before Him. We do not read in the Old Testament of the Holy Ghost being with people; it was not until Christ had come, and had been crucified and glorified, that this gift of the Holy Ghost was bestowed upon the people. But now that the dispensation of the Spirit has begun, not only Barnabas and Peter and Stephen, but all who have faith in the glorified Son of God, may have the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of power. He has given us a proof of this in taking our brother out of the business-houses of Chicago and anointing him to preach salvation with the power of the Holy Spirit.

Let us try to obtain a definite idea of this gift of power. It is not the same as the gift of conviction of sin, or of conversion, or of assurance of pardon; these are all gifts of the same spirit, but the gift of power is a special outpouring upon the soul that fully devotes itself to Christ, and fully believes in Him as the risen and glorified Son of God.

After establishing this doctrine by plentiful Scripture references, the speaker urged the necessity and duty of being baptized with power through faith in the Savior, not as in the cross, not as in the tomb, but as now seated at the right hand of the Father, from whence he shall come again to judge the quick and the dead.

The Mayor then closed the exercises with prayer and the benediction.

THE TABERNACLE.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

There was a very large attendance at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, though there were no crowds outside, and no overplus meeting as on the previous Sunday.

Mr. Stebbins has brought his choir to a good state of efficiency, as was proved by the spirited manner in which they sang the opening hymn,

"Hold the fort."

Prayer by the Rev. S. H. Adams, pastor of the Centennary Methodist Episcopal Church. Then another hymn,

"We praise Thee, O God, for the Son of thy love;"

after which Mr. Sankey sang

"The Ninety and Nine,"

first offering a prayer for a blessing on the song, which was to tell of the sorrows and the love of Jesus; also offering up as earnest petition for his much-loved comrade, who was perhaps at that very hour standing by the open grave.

The Scripture-lesson was a part of the 10th and 11th chapters of The Acts. The choir sang "Whosoever Will," the whole congregation joining with great spirit in the chorus. Dr. Chamberlain then explained to the audience the reason of Mr. Moody's absence. If Moses had been taken away from the congregation of Israel in the midst of the wilderness, still the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire would have been their guide, and God would still have been with them to give them victory over all their enemies. Our faith must be in God, whose mighty work of grace we have seen among us during the past week. This week is also a consecration of Christian people seeking the preparation of power from on high. And where does our duty call us on the five nights of this week, if not to this Tabernacle, to open our hearts before God, and to hear from him out of His Word?

THE SERMON.

Maj. Whittle has a clear, ringing voice, and like all the evangelists of the school to which he belongs, he knows how to handle a Bible. It is a singular fact that with all our theological seminaries and learned treatises on homiletics, it should fall to the lot of a layman to teach the ministers of this generation how to "preach the word." The traditional sermon, with its introduction, critical examination, heads, sub-heads, illustrative inferences, conclusions, exhortations, applications, "finallys," "lastlys," and "suffer a few words more," has become a theory of the past. The sermon has been the end instead of the means. To produce an elaborate and harmonious treatise of Scripture as a topic or starting point, properly balanced and unified, containing prose and poetry, classic learning and modern science in suitable proportions, is the trade which our incipient ministers have been taught in schools of sacred learning maintained at great expense, and continually growing less and less effective for the purpose of saving sinners by means of the Gospel of Christ. It has remained for Harry Morehouse, D. L. Moody, Maj. Whittle, and other lay evangelists, to open the Biblical era of preaching, and to set all our ministers expounding the Word of God from the inside thereof. No longer do our leading pastors treat a text as they would a psalm, i. e. walk about it, tell its towers, and mark its bulwarks, but they seek for the way into the heart of it,—try to find out what was in the heart of Christ or of His prophet or apostle when he wrote it, and to bring forth that heart-power and infuse it into the hearts of their hearers.

There was a whole system of theology in Maj. Whittle's discourse yesterday afternoon, and he quoted Scripture enough to have served an old-fashioned theologian for half his natural life.

The text was Isaiah 55th chapter, 4th verse, "Behold, I have given him for a witness to the people."

If you will take your Bibles and look up this text and its connections you will see that the witness here referred to is Jesus Christ. A witness is one who tells what he knows and bears testimony to what he has seen. This is just what Christ claims to do in His conversation with Nicodemus, and I want to bring forth this witness and have him stand before you to-day and testify to three things. First, concerning ourselves; second, concerning God; and third, concerning the future. Upon all these subjects we are ignorant. But this witness can testify concerning man, for he knows what is in man. He tells us we are vile, corrupt, full of sin, and utterly lost with God and without hope in the world. Men don't like that testimony; but who is there here that will venture to dispute this testimony? Here the speaker quoted an array of the sayings of Christ, giving chapter and verse, all going to prove the corruption of human nature.

We have no knowledge of God except through this witness. But this witness testifies of His justice, of His mercy, of His love and compassion, of His willingness to forgive sin through faith in the blood of His Son—more proof texts right to the point. We know nothing about the future except through this witness. Who knows anything about Heaven except what Christ has taught him? Have the astronomers been able to find it? Has science told us anything of it? What about the place of the dead and the resurrection? But Christ reveals these mysteries to us until we can see Heaven opened, the little children standing before the throne, the saints in their white robes, the dead rising from their graves, the judgment in progress, the glory of the righteous, and the sorrow of the wicked,—more proof texts; every one like a bullet in the centre of the target.

Now will you receive the testimony of this witness to-day? You must do one of the two things, either accept His testimony or impeach the witness; and this is just what infidelity has been trying to do for 1800 years, and has failed. The great sin of the world is rejecting the testimony of God's Son. He testifies to our sin and its remedy; to the justice of God and the way of reconciliation with Him; to the resurrection of the dead, and how to have a part in the first ressurrection, to the judgment, and how to stand acquitted before the bar of God. My friends, bear in mind that the testimony of this witness must stand. It will stand for you if you accept His offers of grace and pardon, and through faith in His name become a child of God; it will stand against you if you continue to reject His entreaties to come unto Him; it will stand against you here, and it will stand against you when the dead shall be raised and are judged out of the things which are written in the Book of Life.

"He that believeth in the Son of God hath the witness in himself." Have you this witness in yourselves that you are a true believer in Christ? If not, there stands His testimony against you as a sinner, lost, condemned, in danger of eternal death. Let me entreat you to accept the truth which this witness tells you, and act upon it. Then the revelations of eternity will be according to His sure word of promise. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God."

The sermon ended in a prayer, followed with the benediction.

At the close, prayer meetings were held in the two large inquiry rooms, holding about 800 people each, both of which were filled. A deep and prayerful spirit seemed to pervade the whole assembly, which found earnest expression in these after meetings.

THE EVENING MEETING.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. JOHN V. FARWELL.

Farwell Hall could not begin to hold the crowd that besieged it last evening—aisles filled, platform crowded, galleries overflowing, and hundreds leaving the hall. The Hon. John V. Farwell led the meeting. Dr. Williamson opened it with prayer, thanking God for all He had done for the City of Chicago in drawing thousands to come and hear His name praised.

Mr. Sankey followed with the song, "Watching and Waiting," preceded with an earnest prayer that the words of the speaker might be especially blessed to the business men of this city. Mr. J. V. Farwell then read a portion of Scripture, and Sankey sang "I need Thee every hour." Mr. Farwell then, in his earnest and energetic manner, gave out as the foundation of his address, the words:

"Thou shalt call his name Jesus."—*Matt.*, i., 21.

Mr. Farwell addressed himself especially to the business men, paying them a high compliment for what they had done to make this city the pride of the Northwest. But this, he said, did not compare with the work of the past few weeks, when they had so liberally subscribed their money for the erection of a building where the people could congregate, and, without regard to sect or condition, bow down and worship in that name, which if he had not always loved and revered, his life would have been a blank. He praised God for this manifestation of His wonderful power in thus directing the hearts of the business men to give of their means to forward the cause of Christ. It is not simply one man coming here from abroad who is doing this work, but it is the power and the name of Jesus. But we have as a leader one who knows no sect, none but the name of Jesus. As business men, let us lift up this name from this hour and inscribe it upon our hearts.

Mr. Sankey closed the meeting with a song and fervent prayer.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

HOW THEY RESPOND TO THE TABERNACLE.

The pastors of the city have been greatly revived already. The work of grace seems to have begun with them; and through them as well as through the members of the churches who sing in the Tabernacle choir, and those who act as ushers and other helpful capacities, it is reaching their entire congregations. The following reports of the response of the churches to the Tabernacle meetings will indicate the present line of work of the ministers and the progress of the revival in different parts of the city:

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.

The morning service was well attended, and a manifest solemnity and prayerfulness pervaded the congregation. Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, from Rev., ii., 23. "And all the churches shall know that I am He which searcheth the veins and hearts; and I will give unto every one of you according to your works." The discourse was directed toward more complete penitence and consecration on the part of God's own people. Many hearts are evidently ready to reply in humble faith, "Yes, Lord, search me and try me." The day of fasting and prayer is to be observed in the New England Church with a morning prayer-meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock, as well as by the regularly appointed meeting from 4 to 5. It is believed that the day will be a memorable one in the history of the church.

Evening service, with sermon from Acts ii., 41: "And the same day there were added to them about three thousand souls."

THE FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN.

A large audience was present, and much solemnity and feeling were manifested. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, preached from Galatians, vi., 14: "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." It is the one desire of Christians now to come nearer the cross. The cross is our only source of glory, our only ground of confidence. Paul let go everything for the sake of the cross, and in the face of all obloquy held it aloft as the sign of his joy and victory. The cross has been proven to be a ground of glory in all the history of the Church. From the days when martyrs painted it on the Catacomb walls in blood drawn from their own veins to this day, when it is carried in the front of many a line of battle, the cross is the Christian's glory.

It is the only source of pardon. If you have a hope that is good for anything it came through the cross. It is the only source of good Christian living. The purest lives get their inspiration here. It is the consolation in trouble—the hope in death. The cross is the only source of Christian power. What you shall do for Christ in these coming days depends on your nearness to the cross. I have a friend who has a crystal cross built up from drops of falling water. So through our tears will come at last the brightness and glory of our cross. In conclusion the pastor urged his people to gather around the meetings this week with special fidelity. If we fill the Tabernacle we must work as well as pray.

The text for the evening was: John, eleventh chapter, twenty-eighth verse, "The Master is come and calleth for thee."

WABASH AVENUE METHODIST.

A